The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE FORTHCOMING PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS REGARDING IT—WHAT THE REPORT WILL RECOMMEND—A SERIES OF COMMISSIONS—THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Joint Committee of Congress, to frame laws for the government of the District of Columbia, expect to be prepared to report shortly after the opening of the session. The general outlines of a scheme of government were practically decided upon early in the Summer, though the formal action of the committee, by which its work will be completed, has not yet been taken. The nature of the committee's report has been successfully guarded from the public, so that the statements which have been published in regard to it are not only inaccurate, but absolutely unfounded, particularly the paragraph which has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the administration of District affairs was to be distributed to the departments of the General Government, assigning to the Treasury, for instance, the collection and disbursement of the revenues; to the Engineer Corps, the control of public works, &c., which has gained currency as truth, and has been discussed in that view. It is wholly erroneous. The most prominent feature in the new Government proposed by the committee will be the appointment of a commission or board by the President, which will constitute the executive and administrative authority of the District. This board will appoint all the subordinate officers and commissions. It will have very comprehensive powers, and correspondingly great responsibilities. The methods of administering the Government will be based on the most approved and successful methods which have been in operation in the other large cities of the country, and the utmost efficiency and economy will be sought. There will be, for instance, following the plan of other municipal organizations, a Police Commission, a School Commission, a Commission of Public Works, and a Board of Health. It will be observed that a Government established on such a basis as this will be exceedingly strong and centralized, and will, therefore, be widely different from any Government which the District has ever had. Local self-government, through unlimited suffrage and representation, has been thoroughly tried, and its failure is still fresh in mind. The plan of the committee, which would seem to leave very little to the people of the District, goes very far in the opposite direction. At any rate there is to be no District Legislature, and the laws which the Commission will have to execute will all emanate directly from Congress. The reign of ward politicians is at an end. Without regard to details, the foundation of the new Government seems to be for the executive authority enlarged powers, and direct and strict accountability for the good government of the District.

THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY.

There has been for some months a good deal of discussion in the office of the Supervising Architect over the methods by which the civil service rules were evaded in the appointment of a chief clerk. The hostility of Mr. Mullett to competitive examinations was never concealed. He had the most unbounded confidence in his ability to select men for his subordinates, without the interference of any "board of schoolmasters." Last Spring when Mr. Mills resigned the chief clerkship the appointment of a successor was managed in this way. The method of "natural selection" which Mr. Mullett applied resulted in the choice of Mr. Charles H. Parsons, who was not connected with the bureau. He could not be made chief clerk without the absolute violation of the rules, but there was authority of law for the appointment of an assistant Supervising Architect, and that position being outside of the civil service rules, Mr. Parsons was appointed to fill it, without any examination. After he had occupied this position for a short time he was dropped down, as it were, to the chief clerkship, and this promotion downward being unknown to the civil service rules, required no competition. Of course there was some dissatisfaction among those in the office who were ambitious for promotion, and now that Mr. Mullett has resigned, there is a new discussion of this matter. There will probably be no change in the office, unless upon the recommendation of the successor of Mr. Mullett, who is not yet known; but whenever a vacancy does occur there is no doubt that the position will be filled in accordance with the civil service rules. Secretary Bristow is known to regard with favor the new civil service system of appointments by competitive examinations, and there is reason to believe he will give very decided expression of his opinion on this subject in his forthcoming report.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE TO INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN VIA ENGLAND.

In accordance with a notice received from the Post Office Department of Great Britain the postage on newspapers mailed in the United States and addressed for transmission via Southampton to the East Indies, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Ceylon, the Straits settlements, and Labuan has been reduced from six to four cents for each newspaper if not exceeding four ounces in weight, a further rate of four cents being chargeable for every additional four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,705,967; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,810,000; coin, including $22,953,600 in coin certificates, $82,158,735; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $473,000.

THE MESSAGE.

The Cabinet was in session about two hours to-day, with all the members present except Postmaster General Jewell, who is absent from the city, but he was represented by Assistant Postmaster General Marshall. Most of the session was devoted to a discussion of the features of the annual reports of the various members of the Cabinet, and portions thereof to be embraced in the President's Message.

POSTMASTERS COMMISSIONED.

The President to-day signed commissions for John B. Pearce, Postmaster at Bristol, R. I., and Orlando D. Clark, Postmaster at Waterloo, Ind.

TWIN RIVER POINT LIGHT, WISCONSIN.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Nov. 30, 1874, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at Twin River Point, Wisconsin. The light will be fixed white, varied by white flashes every thirty seconds.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. William P. Randall is ordered to duty at the Boston Navy-yard; Lieut. W. F. Swinburne is detached from the Lancaster, South Pacific Station, and placed on waiting orders; Master Thomas A. Wood from the Saco and awaits orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassick is detached from the naval rendezvous at Boston and ordered to the Shawmut at New-Orleans, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon Burleigh, ordered to the St. Mary's at Boston.

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

The Seventh and Ninth Collection Districts of Pennsylvania have been consolidated into the Ninth District, and Henry E. Muhlenburg has been retained as Collector of the consolidated district.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. Dennison, Commissioner of this District, with a number of friends from Columbus, Ohio, called on the President to-day to pay his respects.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN CORNER.

THE BALLOTING FOR THE EXPULSION OF STURGES STOPPED BY AN INJUNCTION—MUCH EXCITEMENT MANIFESTED.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—At 10 o'clock this forenoon the members of the Board of Trade commenced to cast their ballots for or against the expulsion of W. N. Sturges. The weather was pleasant and the members were out in full force. At 4 P. M. the polls were to close, and during the afternoon considerable of a struggle prevailed. Sturges' friends were moving every influence to defeat all attempts of the board to purge itself of an illegitimate grain dealer. The option ring struggled hard, but decency was in the ascendant, and toward 3 o'clock it became evident that those in favor of his expulsion were in a decided majority. Then Sturges' friends resorted to the courts. Application was made to the Circuit Court, and Judge Williams at once granted a temporary injunction, to prevent the board from taking further action in the premises. Armed with this writ, a Deputy Sheriff presented himself before the bulls and bears, and in the name of the people of the State of Illinois bade the Judges of Election to stay all further proceedings. He then read the document, which not only enjoins the board from expelling King Jack, but forbids them interfering with him in any respect. This *coup d'état* on the part of Sturges created intense excitement. Those who had not voted were permitted to register their names, with a declaration of their intentions in the premises, and thus the matter stands. The Directors have charge of the ballot-box, but they cannot open it until the court has dissolved the injunction.

LOUISIANA.

THE RETURNS—THE NEW OFFICIALS OF NEW-ORLEANS—THE CITY FINANCES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 24.—The official vote of New-Orleans Parish has been promulgated, and Gov. Kellogg has prepared the commissions for the newly-elected officials. The Returning Board has resolved to continue the count by parishes in alphabetical order, beginning with Ascension Parish.

The President of the Louisiana National Bank, in a note to Mayor Wiltz, says:

"I am instructed by the managers of the bank to notify you that we avail ourselves of a clause in our agreement with the city, and formally surrender the position of fiscal agent, and that no further payments of interest and coupons will be made under said agreement."

The above indicates a possibility of the city being in default on the December interest, no provision for the payment having been made by the outgoing administration.

SIX MORE BODIES FROM THE EMPIRE WRECK.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 24.—Six more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Empire, including those of Mr. and Mrs. Kemper. The total number of bodies recovered thus far is twenty-three.

THE MASONIC GENERAL CHAPTER AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24.—Among the grand officers of the Masonic General Chapter now in session here are Josiah H. Drummond, G. G. H. P., of Maine; Christopher G. Fox, G. G. Secretary, of Buffalo; John McClellan, G. G. Treasurer, of Boston; Representatives James M. Austin, P. G. G. H. P.; James B. Chaffee, D. G. H. P.; David F. Day, G. K., and James P. Pollard, G. S., of New-York. A procession under the escort of the Nashville Commandery of Knights Templar No. 1 was formed at 10 A. M. and conducted the visitors to the hall of the State Capitol, where they were welcomed by Hon. M. B. Howell, of the Masonic fraternity. A Grand Chapter was opened in due form, with James M. Austin, of New-York, as D. G. H. P. The chapter adjourned until 3 P. M., when the G. H. P. will deliver his address.

The General Grand Chapter reassembled at 3 P. M. The General Grand High Priest reported general prosperity throughout the jurisdiction; that Alabama signifies her intention of rejoining the General Grand Chapter; that Georgia and Texas are the only Grand Chapters in the United States yet without the jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter, but the prospects are flattering of their ultimately falling into the ranks. He recommended that all Mark Masters of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, be recognized by the Royal Arch Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction, for the reason that said jurisdiction has signified its willingness to reciprocate and recognize Mark Masters from this jurisdiction. After routine business, the Grand Chapter adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

DETECTIVE WREN CONVICTED IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—Detective John Wren, whose trial for misdemeanor has been progressing for two days in the Hustings Court, was found guilty by the jury this evening. Judge Guigon thereupon imposed upon him the severest penalty of the law in such cases by sentencing him to confinement in the City Jail for twelve months, with hard labor. The indictment upon which Wren was tried was for being accessory, after the fact, in the case of John E. Dull, recently convicted of swindling countrymen out of nearly $600 by a game known in common parlance as "banco," by unlawfully harboring and concealing said Dull. Chief of Detectives William F. Knox, who is charged with the same offense, will be tried on Friday. Police Justice Joseph J. White, implicated in the same case, will also be tried on a similar indictment. Motion for a new trial in Wren's case will be argued to-morrow.

EXTENSION OF THE BOSTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Papers were passed to-day between the United States officials, the City of Boston, and the Merchants' Insurance Company, for the sale to the first-named parties of the estate at the corner of Congress and Water streets, in the rear of the new Post Office, on which it is proposed to place a new wing of the Post Office. The price paid was about $203,000.

On Saturday the new Post Office will be inspected by the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade, and afterward will be thrown open to the public. The entire building will be illuminated from 6 till 9 o'clock P. M.

MASKED ROBBERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 24.—At 6 o'clock last evening four masked men broke in the door of James Breed, a farmer living five miles from here, and demanded his money. He replied that he had none, and they then tied him to a lounge, and afterward put his feet in the fire to compel him to surrender his money. They ransacked the house, secured about $40, and made their escape.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—A telegram from Montgomery, Ala., states that Capt. John Frey, Special Post Office Agent, arrested E. B. Wentworth, a clerk in the post office of that city, for robbing the mails. Money stolen from letters was found in his possession. He waived examination, and his case was sent before the United States Grand Jury to-day.

THE RECENT GALES.

DESTITUTION APPREHENDED IN TUSCUMBIA, ALA.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT FOR RATIONS—INABILITY TO SUPPLY THEM—RAVAGES OF THE TORNADO IN OTHER LOCALITIES—WRECKS ON THE COAST AND LAKES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Nov. 24.—From reports received to-day it appears that the terrible wind storm which visited Tuscumbia on Sunday evening was also most disastrous in its effects upon the surrounding country. Houses were unroofed and fences blown down in every direction. Large trees were torn from the ground and carried many yards by the storm, crushing cabins and out-houses as they went. After the tornado left Tuscumbia, it seems to have spent its force, or risen above the houses; then, having apparently gained new strength, it came down upon the farm of Benjamin Wilson, six miles from here, and totally destroyed his residence, corn crib, and gin-house. It then passed up a stream known as Pond Creek, leveling thousands of forest trees. Some miles further on the farm-houses and out-buildings of Wilkes Davidson, a well-known citizen, were destroyed, as was also the home of Ira Jarman, an extensive farmer. Scores of negro cabins were blown down, and two black men killed. Several others were slightly wounded.

The loss to Tuscumbia is fully as much as at first reported. Half a million dollars would not replace the buildings that were destroyed and damaged. Among the former were two grist mills, which supplied the town with meal, and the want of this article of food is beginning to be severely felt. Many of the houses that were not blown entirely down have been rendered unfit for habitation, and nearly every building in the place has been more or less damaged.

Since the storm the weather has been warm and no rain has fallen, but should a heavy frost set in the suffering would be very great. In some small houses that were comparatively uninjured fifteen and twenty persons find an inadequate shelter. The hotel is crowded to overflowing. Last night many persons were unable to obtain beds.

Provisions, too, are giving out, and under these circumstances the Mayor of the city has telegraphed to the authorities of other cities for aid. This morning a telegram was sent to President Grant asking him to send Government rations to the sufferers. Secretary Belknap replied that the President regretted that he was unable to do as requested. To-night a dispatch was received from Huntsville, Ala., stating that $1,000 had been subscribed for the sufferers. Other small places in the vicinity have donated some hundreds of dollars, but as yet no supplies of any kind have been received.

The train which went over the embankment at Spring Creek on the night of the storm remains in the same position. The broken bridge cannot be repaired for some days, and all the trains from Memphis are delayed several hours. The baggage-master and fireman who went over the bank with the train are now out of danger, but the condition of the engineer is still critical.

All those who were wounded by the falling buildings are doing well. The wife of Senator Moore and her two children, who were crushed to death by the falling timbers of their dwelling, were buried this morning. All the citizens followed their remains to the grave. Mrs. Winston, another of the victims, was buried in the afternoon.

Many of the buildings which remain standing prove upon examination to be in an unsafe condition, and several of them will have to be torn down.

This evening assurances of assistance were received from all quarters, and the people were more hopeful.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TUSCUMBIA AUTHORITIES AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President this morning received the following telegram:

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Nov. 23.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Last night this town was visited by a tornado which destroyed a large portion of its houses. Ten persons were killed. As a consequence destitution prevails to an extent that no language can express. There is no money in this county, and the sufferings of the destitute cannot be relieved by individuals, and it is therefore this appeal is made to your Excellency for immediate relief by the order of a supply of rations, and I am authorized by a large town meeting to make this appeal. Hoping and believing that your Excellency will respond promptly and plentifully.

(Signed,) DAVID R. LINDSAY, Chairman of Town Meeting.

Heartily indorsed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. HENRY F. NEWSON, Mayor.

The following reply was sent:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1874.

David R. Lindsay, Chairman of Town Meeting, or Henry F. Newson, Mayor, Tuscumbia, Ala.:

The President, in reply to your telegram of Nov. 23, greatly regrets that he is unable to comply with your request. The limited appropriations for subsistence for the army will not permit him to issue the subsistence above required.

(Signed,) WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

APPEALS FOR RELIEF.

Mayor Havemeyer received the following dispatches yesterday in relation to the tornado in Alabama:

MONTEVILLO, Ala., Nov. 24, 1874.

To the Mayor of New-York:

The people of Montevillo appeal to your City for aid for the widows and orphans, and other citizens rendered homeless by a terrible hurricane here last night.
G. A. B. SMITH, Secretary.

TUSCUMBIA, Nov. 24, 1874.

To His Honor Mayor Havemeyer, New-York City:

On Sunday night this town was visited by a terrible tornado. Upward of five hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed. Eleven persons were killed and many wounded. Two hundred are without shelter. We need money to build houses for the destitute and suffering. Will you help us?
H. F. NEWSOM, Mayor.

After receiving these dispatches, the Mayor said he would be happy to receive subscriptions, and forward them for the relief of the sufferers.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—In response to an appeal from the Mayor of Tuscumbia, Mayor Cobb invites contributions from the public.

HOUSE UNROOFED AND A CHURCH DAMAGED AT SUFFERN, N. Y.—DAMAGE AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—By the violent tempest of wind, rain, hail, thunder, and lightning which passed over this place about 4:30 P. M. yesterday, Mrs. John H. Wanamaker's house was unroofed, and the tin roof blown a distance of 500 feet. The front and rear ends of the Methodist Episcopal Church were shaken down, causing $250 damage. The spire of the Episcopal Church was blown down and crushed to pieces, involving a loss of $200. Trees were torn up by the roots, and at one time the air was dark with flying branches stripped from the trees.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24.—An unfinished frame house in Auburn, near the city, was wrecked during the high wind yesterday.

THE STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 24.—During the storm last night Dartmouth suffered more than Halifax. Some unfinished buildings and fences were blown down, and the schooner Lizzie Tupper, laden with potatoes, from Prince Edward's Island, lying at Campbell's wharf, broke loose and drifted upon the Ocean Bride, at the ferry company's wharf, staving a hole in the latter's side and sinking her. The crew of the Ocean Bride escaped to the wharf. The vessel may be raised, but the cargo will be a total loss. No insurance. The Lizzie Tupper had her bow and stern carried away, but managed to keep afloat.

The steamer Alhambra left for Charlottetown, but returned, owing to the heavy sea outside, and still remains in port. The steamers Georgia, for Portland, and Virgo, for Sydney and Newfoundland, are also detained here, but will probably get away before daylight.

HEAVY RAINS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—A heavy rain-storm has prevailed here since Saturday night, flooding cellars and basements in the lower part of the city. The damage is about $30,000.

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING AND OTHER DAMAGE ON THE LAKES—FOUR SAILORS FROZEN TO DEATH.

DUNNVILLE, Ontario, Nov. 24.—The schooner Augustus Ford, loaded with grain, went ashore at Port Maitland last night. Four of the crew were frozen to death. The City of Tawas went ashore at the same place. The sea has carried away about 200 feet of West Pier. It is still blowing a gale.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Save slight loss from high water and the blowing away of sails of the few vessels coming into this port, there never was so little damage reported by so severe a gale as has prevailed here since yesterday at noon. A rumor was current this morning that the Union Company's propeller Dean Richmond was wrecked, but it cannot be traced to any reliable source. The gale has somewhat abated.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 24.—The water in the canal has reached the level of Lake Erie, and the lock-gates have been thrown open by the shock of the water passing through. This never happened before in the Welland Canal. The water in the harbor has risen six or seven feet.

The storm of last night was one of the most severe ever experienced here. The water dashed over the piers with such force that it was impossible to see the light-houses, and the keepers found it impossible to get out to light the lamps. Much damage was done to the shipping, and to buildings in course of erection.

The propeller Olean, loaded with corn and flour ran in here this morning. She was under Long Point during the gale of yesterday, but commenced to make water, and had to slip her cable and run for a port. She has now almost five feet of water in her hold.

PORT STANLEY, Ontario, Nov. 24.—A heavy gale of wind, accompanied with snow, set in Sunday morning, and continued throughout the whole of Sunday and Monday.

The tug Orient, with the schooner Fostoria in tow for Buffalo, was obliged to leave the schooner at anchor twelve miles west of here, and seek shelter. The Fostoria is still at anchor.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 24.—A special dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, this morning, says the effects of the gale which has been raging for the last twenty-four hours, and which is unabated this morning, are nowhere serious except among the shipping. The river is lowered five feet, and several vessels, including the barge Persian, loaded with 53,000 bushels of grain, are on the bottom.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The schooner Augustus Ford, bound from Detroit to Oswego, with wheat, is wrecked at Port Maitland, Lake Erie. The Captain, Joseph Pease, and three of the crew, among them Charles E. Hurd, and a woman cook, were lost.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.—No serious damage by the wind-storm of last night is reported in this vicinity. Several vessels which left port in the afternoon were compelled to run back, making the harbor in safety.

DISASTERS ON THE COAST.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 23.—The schooner Water Lilly, lumber laden, from St. George, for Boston, got behind Shooting Rock, near Prout's Neck, in the storm yesterday, and anchored. The waves breaking over her, the crew left her in a boat, which capsized, and the Captain and two of the crew were drowned. The Captain leaves a wife and four children in St. George. The vessel hails from St. John, N. B., but is owned by Mr. McGee, in St. George. She is held by two anchors, but probably strained her seams at low tide, as she is water-logged.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The brig Wm. H. Parks, of Charleston, Capt. Dix, of Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, for Boston, parted her chain cables in the gale of Monday, and went ashore on Harding's Beach, Chatham, Cape Cod. All hands were saved. The brig is of 173 tons register, and was built at Harpswell, Me., in 1851. The schooner Spring Bird, from New-York, for St. John, N. B., is at anchor in Provincetown Harbor, with her mainsail torn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—Advices from different points on the eastern shore bring no intelligence of disasters from the gale last night. The Cuyahoga reached this port to-day from Superior and reports severe weather but nothing else. A dispatch from Grand Haven to-night says that the severity on the west shore was almost unprecedented, but reports no damage to shipping and but slight local damage.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 24.—The gale which commenced on Sunday still continues. The only marine disaster in this vicinity, so far reported, is the sinking of the old tug steamer America at one of the docks.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The increase in tonnage of the United States in 1874 over 1873 is 239 vessels and 127,837 tons.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been dissolved, and the elections will be held before Christmas.

The trial of the boy Pomeroy, the murderer of Katie Curran, in Boston, has been fixed for Dec. 8.

An American company is negotiating with the Dominion Government to supply rails for a portion of the Pacific Railroad.

Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, (Roman Catholic,) lectured at Dedham, Mass., last night on "Bismarck and the Church."

The Marine and Fisheries Department of Canada has issued an order to prevent the throwing of saw-dust into the rivers, as it interferes with navigation.

A company is being formed in Montreal to erect a magnificent hotel, to be modeled to a great extent after the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, New-York. The estimated cost is $500,000.

It is intimated that on account of continued ill-health, Hon. Austin F. Pike, Representative to Congress from the Manchester, N. H., district, will decline to be a candidate for re-election.

A woman named Martin was found dead in her bed, in South Hamilton street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday morning. It is believed that she was strangled by her husband, Michael Martin, who is under arrest.

Mr. Morris, of Kenniple & Morris, London, England, appointed by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec to locate a site for a graving-dock at the latter place, has recommended St. Joseph, on the Levis side of the river.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The steam-barge Neptune was totally destroyed by fire at East Saginaw, Mich., yesterday. The loss is $18,000, and the insurance $10,000.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the grist mill and elevator of Dickson & Co., at No. 67 Quay street, Albany, N. Y. The flames spread rapidly and enveloped the whole structure, destroying it, with its contents. The building was stored with grain belonging to merchants of the city. The loss cannot fall short of $50,000.

THE PIG-IRON TRADE.

MEETING OF PRODUCERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL DEPRESSION OF THE TRADE—A STOPPAGE OF MANUFACTURE NECESSARY—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—ANOTHER MEETING TO BE HELD.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—A few days ago a meeting of a portion of the pig iron trade was held at Allentown, in the Lehigh Valley, at which it was decided that the manufacturers engaged in that industry should take summary action toward a material curtailment of production. This morning, a larger meeting was held in this city, embracing producers from the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna valleys of this State, together with interested parties from New-Jersey and Maryland. Among those present were T. H. Morris, of Morris, Wheeler & Co., Philadelphia and Pottstown Iron Company, Pottstown, Penn.; J. B. Moorehead, Merion Furnaces, West Conshohocken, Penn.; B. S. Levan, Lehigh Valley Iron Company, Coplay, Penn.; Dr. L. Rook, Union Furnace, Lewistown, Penn.; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh Iron Company, Allentown, Penn.; William Stickney, Stickney Iron Company, Baltimore, Md.; Horace Brook, Birdsboro' Iron and Nail Company, Birdsboro', Penn.; Dennis Bauman, Carbon Iron Company, Parryville, Penn.; B. B. Thomas, Conestoga Furnace, Lancaster, Penn., and Matilda Furnace, Mt. Union, Penn.; Samuel Fulton, Plymouth Furnace, Conshohoken, Penn.; William E. S. Baker, Duncannon Iron Furnace, Duncannon, Penn.; James Hooven, Norristown Iron Works, Norristown, Penn.; J. H. Landis, Middletown Furnace, Middletown, Penn.; Percival Roberts, Glamorgan Furnaces, Lewistown, Penn.; G. W. Whitaker, Saucon Iron Company, Hellertown, Penn.; C. S. Kauffmann, Kauffmann Furnaces, Columbia, Penn.; Isaac McHose, Temple Iron Company, Reading, Penn.; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon Furnaces, Lebanon, Penn.; Samuel J. Reeves, Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville, Penn. The call which effected the assemblage of this large number of representative men stated that if production were continued at the present rate it was impossible to obviate serious consequences to the trade, and in many cases financial ruin would result. There is scarcely any hope for a favorable reaction in prices or in the demand before Spring, and even then, it is thought, any improvement must be slow and gradual; consequently all agree in expressing the opinion that a united effort must be made to reduce the output of pig-iron. The importance of a full representation of this great interest was urged, and although the gathering was of large dimensions, it was thought that a more complete meeting was necessary to enable the country at large to be heard from.

W. H. Ainey, Esq., called the meeting to order and Hon. G. Dawson Coleman was chosen Chairman. Mr. George W. Cope, Assistant Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, in whose rooms the convention was held, acted as Secretary. An expression of views was called for by Mr. Samuel J. Reeves, which elicited interesting responses from several gentlemen well versed in the trade. Mr. Ainey stated that the despondent condition of affairs in the Lehigh Valley gave rise to the call. Ruin, he said, must be the inevitable result if production was continued. He took a very unfavorable aspect of the present state of business, and suggested the formation of an "Ironmongers' Exchange," which should have branches in all the producing counties for the purpose of regulating the price of pig-iron. The production has for several months past only been one-half the capacity of the furnaces, and, with the exception of the Allentown Iron Company, there has been a laxity of operations everywhere. If all the furnaces had been run on shorter time the situation at present would be very greatly improved. There is too much stock, and with only one-third the ordinary demand, except from pipe mills, the large production is unwarranted.

Dr. Rook declared that there is now made in the upper Susquehanna as much iron as was produced fifteen years ago, yet there is no demand for more than half the output. This has been the case with the company which he represented, and it was his earnest desire that the meeting would resolve upon a curtailment of production, and settlement upon a price for the iron now on hand. If the existing method of operations is pursued, it must certainly result in general and uniform injury.

Mr. Eckert said that the stock on hand in the Schuylkill Valley had not increased so largely as in other sections, but he thought relief measures should be decided upon, and nowhere would a brightening state of trade be looked upon with more interest than in the portion of the State from which he came.

Mr. C. S. Kaufman stated that the Lower Susquehanna had its share of the "stacks" out, and with a view of ameliorating the pig-iron trade, he believed a combination was advisable. He agreed with the other speakers in their opinions of the despondent condition of business, and concluded by saying that iron producers would be compelled either to "blow out" or "blow up."

Mr. Samuel J. Reeves said that, although one of the two furnaces of his company had been blown out, it would have been better if both had stopped, but they continued because their workingmen would suffer by idleness, and the village of Phœnixville would experience considerable disadvantage. He thought pig-iron men were not as badly situated as bar-iron men. One necessity for the trade is the reduction of the prices of coal and transportation, and if this were effected an easier state of affairs would be the result. Of course everybody has been waiting to see whether the price of iron had reached its lowest figure, and no one would pay the present rates if there was any probability of its going lower.

Several other gentlemen commented upon the situation, reiterating the views expressed by the previous speaker.

Mr. G. W. Whitaker deprecated the existence of a coal combination, and Mr. C. S. Kaufman thought it would be less expensive to pay the men employed about the furnaces $4 or $5 per week than to run at present.

Mr. Bennett observed that wages were not so low in Pittsburg as in the East, for in the western part of the State the pig-iron men own the coal they use, and are not subjected to the influence of any such coal combination as exists in this section. The Western producers possessed no advantages in transportation in freights East over Eastern freights West, for in some instances Eastern freight men have sold plate West lower than Western men can make it. Formerly, he bought three-fourths of his iron along the Susquehanna, but now so many furnaces have been established through the West that mills in that locality supply him. Half the furnaces in the West have blown out, and everything has been so contracted that foundry iron has been sold almost as low as pig-iron. The bottom price will not, therefore, be reached as long as buyers can go into the market and find producers willing to sell at any figure. The lowest price is only reached when a reaction sets in. He thought that if the producers of pig-iron would agree to blow out, within the next sixty days, for four months, foundry iron would in that time sell at $32 in the Lehigh Valley.

Mr. Coleman said that this trade in the Mississippi Valley was lost, and was in the hands of the bituminous pig-iron men. The only course to be pursued now is to blow out and force the coal men to come down in their exorbitant demands. They would be compelled to do this if the iron men stopped using coal. It would not be long before good coke would be found somewhere else than at Connellsville, whence it could be carried cheaply to the East.

The debate was continued without any very important statement being made, except that Mr. Thomas, who, representing both the coal and iron interests, said that the arrangement among the coal men should be also effected among the iron trade. He thought it was a mistake to say that the iron men had been imposed upon, but that the policy of preservation should lead them to combine, as the coal-operators had done. He believed, however that the suspension or reduction of production would have a potent effect in reviving this vitally important industry.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Ainey, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it must be self-evident to all furnace-owners that the large reduction in the demand for the consumption of pig-iron imperatively demands a corresponding reduction in the amounts produced, and that a continuance of the present over-production cannot fail to result in accomplishing the ruin of the trade.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that an earnest effort ought to be made to accomplish a reduction of the make of pig-iron, and that with this in view a committee of seven be appointed to devise some plan to that end.

Resolved, That the Chairman *pro tem.* of the pig-iron branch of the American Iron and Steel Association be requested to call a meeting of all the pig-iron manufacturers of the country at the rooms of the association on the 10th day of December 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That a committee in each of the several districts, classified as in the list of iron works, be appointed to wait upon the furnace owners therein, and urge their attendance at the general meeting, and ascertain the views of those not able to attend.

A committee was appointed, in compliance with the above resolutions, consisting of William H. Ainey, Allentown; C. S. Kauffmann, Columbia; G. W. Whitaker, Hellertown; J. B. Moorehead, Conshohocken; G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon; H. S. Eckert, Reading; Horace Brooke, Baltimore. This committee will make a canvass of the country, as far as practicable, for the purpose of securing a large attendance at the next meeting, and gaining a thorough expression of opinion in regard to the best methods of influencing a revival of the pig-iron trade. As the meeting next month is likely to be a very large and highly important one, the convocation to-day is regarded in the light of a preparatory gathering, from which will spring advantageous results. Thirty-five establishments were represented to-day; hundreds will send delegates to the next meeting. The general feeling of the gentlemen in attendance this afternoon was far from hopeful, and the sentiments of nearly all of them were gloomy and despondent. It is believed that forcible and decisive action will speedily be taken, and in such a direction that a resuscitation of the iron trade must follow.

MINNESOTA.

THE VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—MAJORITIES FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—The Election Canvassers finished their labors at a late hour last night. Only the vote for Congressmen was canvassed. The vote for Supreme Judges will be counted by the Legislature. The majority of Dunnell, Rep., over Waite, Dem., is 2,995. In the Second District the majority for Strait, Rep., over Cox, Dem., is 221. In the Third District the majority for King, Rep., over Wilson, Dem., is 2,348.

The attorney for E. St. Julien Cox appeared before the board, and claimed that the vote of Lincoln and Monongalia Counties should not be counted in the returns of the Second District, because of alleged informalities. Even if these votes were thrown out Cox would not be elected. But the board refused to entertain the proposition. Gov. Davis, one of the members of the board, closed his review of the case as follows: "It is clearly the duty of the Board to ascertain who was returned the highest number of votes, and issue a certificate to the same: and to do more would be to go beyond the limit of power vested in the board, and trespass upon that of Congress."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the districts north of the Gulf and South Atlantic States. It is highest in the Missouri Valley, and continues very low in the St. Lawrence Valley. Cold and generally clear weather and north-west winds prevail in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, the South-west and the upper lake region. Light snow and brisk westerly winds prevail in the lower lake region. The cloudiness has increased in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, with light rain near the coast. Generally clear and cool weather continues in New-England and the Middle States. The Ohio, Allegheny, Monongahela, and Cumberland Rivers have risen. The Missouri has risen at Hermann and Jefferson City, and fallen at St. Joseph.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, light rain will prevail near the coast, followed by clearing and cooler weather, north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and cool weather, north or west winds, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, clear or fair weather, westerly winds, backing to southerly, low but rising temperature, and rising, followed by falling, barometer east of the Missouri Valley.

For the lower lake region, cloudy weather and areas of light snow with westerly winds, rising barometer and temperature below freezing.

For New-England and the Middle States, colder, partly cloudy weather, with north or west winds, and slowly-rising barometer, followed by threatening weather in Virginia and Maryland.

For the canal region of New-York the temperature will continue below freezing during Wednesday night.

The Ohio River will rise at the stations below Marietta.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	41°	42°	3 P. M.	44°	39°
6 A. M.	43°	39°	6 P. M.	43°	34°
9 A. M.	47°	38°	9 P. M.	41°	31°
12 M.	45°	39°	12 P. M.	40°	39°

Average..37 5/8°
Average corresponding date last year..............43°

CLOSING NAVIGATION.

QUEBEC, Canada, Nov. 24.—The Richelieu Company's steamer Montreal left for Montreal this morning on her last trip of the season, having been detained since yesterday by the storm. The Quebec and Union Company's steamers went into Winter quarters to-day. There are still two ships at sea, the Lake Erie and the Slane's Castle. The former sailed this afternoon. The river is quite clear of ice. All the pontoons at the steam-boat wharves have been placed in Winter quarters, and things generally assume a wintry aspect.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—A La Crosse dispatch says navigation is closed at that point, the Mississippi being full of floating ice.

STRIKING OPERATIVES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The strike at Dobson's mills, on the Falls of the Schuylkill, is at an end, the operatives having resumed work yesterday.

On Monday many of the employes in the fullers and dyers' department in Schofield's mill struck, because of a proposed ten per cent. reduction. To-day the other operatives started to go to work but found the mill closed. They posted up a placard announcing that they had struck, and requesting none to apply for work during the continuance of the strike. There are 600 persons employed in this mill.

ALLEGED WHITE LEAGUE VIOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Republican county officers of Bourbour County, Ala., write to Attorney General Williams that they are debarred by the White Leaguers from exercising their official duties and molested in their personal rights, and consequently ask for protection from the Federal Government, requesting that troops be sent to Eufaula and Clayton for that purpose. The Attorney General in reply will state that they, being State officers, must look to the Governor for protection in the discharge of their official duties and the free exercise of their privileges as citizens.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

THE AMERICAN BRIG VIRGINIA DARE SUNK—THE CREW SAVED—COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The American brig Virginia Dare collided with another vessel while on the passage from Rio Janeiro to Cape Verd, and sunk. Her crew were saved.

A collision occurred in the Channel to-day between the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Indus and the Abbottsford. The latter has put into Dover for repairs. The Indus proceeded to Southampton; she had three large holes in her side.

GERMANY.

THE DEBATE ON THE JUDICIAL REORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—In the Reichstag debate was opened to-day on the judicial reorganization of the Empire.

Herr Lasker demanded unlimited publicity of judicial proceedings as the best guarantee of the rights of the people.

THE BANKING QUESTION—THE PRUSSIAN BANK TO BE MADE NATIONAL.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5:30 A. M.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Prussian Government has decided to give its consent to the conversion of the Prussian Bank into a German National Bank.

If the approval of the other States of the Empire is not promptly indicated, the Bank bill will be withdrawn from the Reichstag to give time for negotiations.

SPAIN.

A BRITISH STEAMER SEARCHED BY SPANISH OFFICIALS.

SANTANDER, Nov. 24.—The British steamer Marie, lying in this port, has been searched by the Spanish officials on suspicion of carrying arms for the Carlists, but nothing contraband was found on board.

FRANCE.

RELEASE OF THE CREW OF THE SPANISH STEAMER NIEVES.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Government has ordered the release of several members of the crew of the Spanish steam-ship Nieves, which was seized at St. Jean De Luz, on the representation of the Spanish Consul at Bayonne that she was laden with contraband of war for the Carlists.

EFFORTS TO SECURE THE REVOCATION OF THE STATE OF SIEGE.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A strong effort is to be made in the Assembly to bring about the revocation of the state of siege. The Left are agitating the movement, and have hopes of securing the assistance of many members of the Right. Thus strengthened, the Left will make a vigorous attack on the Ministry with this object in view.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE BONAPARTIST APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—MM. Rouher, Casabianca, and Grandperret have been summoned to appear before a Judge of Instruction on Friday next to be examined in regard to their alleged connection with the Bonapartist Committee of Appeal to the people.

RELEASE OF ONE OF BAZAINE'S GUARDS TO OBTAIN A NEW TRIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Gigoux, one of Bazaine's guards, convicted of aiding in the escape, has appealed against his sentence, and been liberated to await the result.

Four months of Plaintain's term of imprisonment have been remitted.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The dissensions in the French Protestant Church are increasing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A GENERAL ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—This week's *Mark Lane Express* reports a general advance in the Continental markets, since its last issue, of one shilling in the price of wheat.

ELECTION OF A CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mr. MacIver, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Birkenhead by a majority of 947 over the Liberal candidate.

ARRIVAL OUT OF A STEAMER.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 25.—The Inman steamer City of New-York, Leitch, from New-York Nov. 14, for Liverpool, arrived here at 1 A. M.

THE ARGENTINE STATES.

ALL QUIET AT BUENOS AYRES.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 21.—This city continues to be completely tranquil. The insurrection is confined to the interior of the country.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF LAWLESSNESS—THE SHERIFF A PARTY TO THE VIOLENCE.

TAHLEQUAH, INDIAN TERRITORY, Nov. 23—via Fort Gibson.—A shooting affray occurred here this morning. Over forty shots were fired and one man was fatally wounded and two others injured. The Council suspended business and all the stores were closed. Intense excitement prevails.

Major Ingalls, United States Agent, is investigating the affair at the request of the principal chief.

Special Messenger Ross has been sent to Fort Gibson by Major Ingalls for United States Marshals and a posse to protect the innocent and secure the arrest of the murderers, who are said to belong to the Sheriff's party.

The Sheriff is reported to have sent runners out to gather in his friends to prevent an arrest.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 24.—The City Council to-day adopted the following:

Whereas, On the 1st day of December our city will be visited by the Grand Encampments of Knights Templar of the United States to hold their triennial Grand Conclave; therefore be it

Resolved, By the City Council of the City of New-Orleans, that the ladies mentioned are cordially welcomed to our city, individually and collectively, and that the authorities of the corporation, as well as the citizens generally, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to show to the distinguished and honorable visitors during their sojourn in our city such marks of consideration and esteem as has always characterized our people in their entertainment of friends and visitors.

TRIAL FOR POLYGAMY POSTPONED—A CURIOUS CLAIM.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 24.—The trial of George Q Cannon, under indictment for polygamy and lascivious cohabitation, has been postponed till the December term of the court.

Police Justice Clinton and several policemen have been sued for the destruction of furniture and wearing apparel in a house of ill-fame in this city two years ago. The establishment having been declared a nuisance, the said parties proceeded to abate it by the destruction of everything on the premises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Although not presenting anything especially striking, the *Atlantic* this month contains a series of uniformly entertaining papers. The space devoted to fiction is taken up by a further installment of Mr. W. D. Howells' "Foregone Conclusion," and a short story by Ajax T. Lamon "About a Barrel of Lard." Mr. Robert Dale Owen continues his "Results from My Spiritual Studies," this time rather defending the cause of Spiritualism than adding to the many startling experiences he has already enumerated. An appreciative criticism of Mr. Aldrich's poetry, by Edgar Fawcett; a curious compilation on "Old Trees," by J. S. Barry; a paper on the "Righteousness of Money-making," by Edward Atkinson; a well-written essay on "Water-color Painting," read originally by H. S. Mackintosh before the Boston Art Club; a description of Martha's Vineyard, by N. S. Shaler; and a short comparison between English and American scenery, by E. S. Nadal, are, one and all, full of interest and value. Mr. George Cary Eggleston continues his "Rebel's Recollections" with a graphic account of the feeling in the South at the close of the war. His description of the conduct of the negroes and of the character of the negro race is particularly interesting. He says:

"When the men of the South were nearly all in the army, the negroes were left in large bodies on the plantations, with nobody to control them except the women and a few old or infirm men. They might have been insolent, insubordinate if they had chosen. They might have gained their freedom by asserting it. They might have overturned the social and political fabric at any time, and they knew all this, too. They were intelligent enough to know that there was no power on the plantations capable of resisting any movement they might choose to make. They did know, too, that the success of the Federal arms would give them freedom. The fact was talked about everywhere, and no effort was made to keep the knowledge of it from them. They knew that to assert their freedom was to give immediate success to the Union cause. And yet they remained quiet, faithful, and diligent throughout, very few of them giving trouble of any sort, even on plantations where only a few women remained to control them. The reason for all this must be sought in the negro character, and we of the South, knowing that character thoroughly, trusted it implicitly. We left our homes and our helpless ones in the keeping of the Africans of our households without any hesitation whatever. * * * The negro is constitutionally loyal to his obligations as he understands them, and his attachments, both local and personal, are uncommonly strong. He speedily forgets an injury, but never a kindness, and so he was not likely to rise in arms against the helpless women and children whom he had known intimately, and loved almost reverentially from childhood, however strongly he desired the freedom which such a rising would secure to him. * * * And so throughout the war they acted after their kind, waiting for the issue with the great, calm patience which is their most universal characteristic."

The poetry this month comprises contributions from Longfellow, J. M. Thompson, A. R. Grote, G. P. Lathrop, Hiram Rich, and Paul H. Hayne, all of which are well worthy the place they have found.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

The coming transit of Venus is here described with more perspicuity than in most of the other popular papers on the subject that have come before us. It is from the pen of Prof. Newcomb. We have also the second paper of the series descriptive of the material progress of the Republic during the first century of its existence; a continuation of Señor Castelar's contributions on the Republican movement in Europe, wherein he gives a brilliant notice of Rousseau, De Foe, and Pestalozzi; a clever description of St. Augustine, Fla., by Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson; a paper on the genesis of the New-England Churches, prepared in reference to Dr. Bacon's recent book upon the same subject; and another excellent article on Decorative Art and Architecture in England, from the pen of Mr. M. D. Conway. It will be remembered that one of the greatest losses caused by the recent explosion of gunpowder on the Regent's Canal, London, was the destruction of Townsend House, the residence of the artist L. Alma Tadema. Mr. Conway has given us a description of this house, which we quote:

"Passing beneath the cheery 'Salve' written over the front door, we at once meet with a significant piece of art. On each side of the rather narrow hall is a door; one leads into a parlor, the other into a library, and as they are just opposite each other the doors are made to open outward and, when open, meet. Now, when it is desirable, the two doors when open make a wall across the hall; this extemporized wall has its panels painted, and thus a pretty passage is made to connect the separate rooms. One thing in Townsend House is very peculiar; the ceilings are generally covered with the same paper as the walls. There is a dado of matting, with touches of color in it, or else painted in some color related to the paper, but of deeper shade, and above this a uniform paper with but slight freize. The corridors have the creamy pomegranate paper, which carries a cool light through them. A small back room on the first floor has been Orientalized into a charming place by a skillful use of rugs, skins, &c., on the floor, and on the Persian divans fixed against the wall, which is covered with a silvery and pinkish paper. The chief bedroom in the house presents the novelty of walls entirely hung with a rich dark and reddish chintz, with wide stripes flowing from ceiling to floor, the effect being a grave Persian. The bed is hung and covered with the same stuff, and the lower part of each window is made into a cushioned seat of the same. The ceiling in this case is of a pearl-white, and there is plenty of light. This room appeared to me, though at first a surprise, one that was suggestive of every kind of warmth and comfort. It was, indeed, an entire room made into the appropriate environment of a bed. In another bedroom I observed how beautifully the light may be regulated by the use of double curtains, one of dark green when darkness is desired, the other of a fine tracing cloth, which is more snowy than the glass of an astral lamp, while it similarly softens and diffuses light.

Throughout Townsend House there is a beauty derived from the fact that every ornament is subordinate to the purpose of the room which contains it. The dining-room, for instance, opens into a beautiful garden; it is therefore not simply an eating-room, but must in some weathers do duty as the *salon* for a garden party. The rich dado of matting is especially well placed in such a room as this, which is large and luminous. It is capped by a chair-board, which is ingeniously adorned with cockle-shells, and still more at one point with the first name of the mistress of the house painted in antique golden letters. Above this there is a cream-colored paper of squares, with roses and birds, a hanging which I have already spoken of as unpleasant in bedrooms or sitting-rooms; but in this large dining-room, which opens into a garden, the effect of it is remarkably fine. The cornice is Easter-eggs (variously and carefully colored) beneath a higher member of grape and leaf, also colored. The whole of one end of this room is covered by a rich drapery of fine Indian dyes, elegantly striped. The servants' entrance is behind a large screen of gold leather.

Throughout this beautiful house there are little arrangements for convenience, always attended by beauty, which are altogether indescribable—a head or a sprig of ivy painted in some panel, or a little gauze curtain draping a casual opening. But I must particularly note in the drawing-room a beautiful capping to the dado. It is a white molding of the Elgin marble reliefs, and most beautifully fringes the dark-figured stuff of the dado."

There are three short stories contributed respectively by Fannie Burnett, Justin McCarthy, and Rev. W. M. Baker, author of "Mose Evans;" and Mr. Mason's "Rape of the Gamp" progresses with increasing interest. The principal poetical contribution is by Miss M. C. Pike, who takes for her subject a legend of the Hudson, and treats it with considerable power.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

The valuable series of papers on the Great South, by Mr. Edward King, are this month brought to a conclusion, with some notes on Kentucky and Tennessee. A large portion of the chapter is devoted to a vivid description, well illustrated, of the Mammoth Cave, which is well worth perusal. Mr. King thus describes a scene in the Star Chamber:

"Here our guide had prepared a genuine surprise for us. Mysteriously commanding us to be seated in a dark corner, he suddenly seized the lights, and saying that he would return to find us on the morrow, withdrew. We heard his sonorous voice echoing along the galleries as he hurried back over the pathway, and while we were yet wondering what was the object of this sudden manœuvre, we saw above us twinkling stars, and seemed to catch a glimpse of the blue sky from which we had thought ourselves shut out by the solid rock. Indeed, so strange was the illusion that we fancied we could feel the fresh air blowing upon us, and, for a few moments, imagined that the guide had conveyed us by some roundabout way to the mouth of the cave, and then had hastily left us, that he might enjoy our surprise. But presently we heard his voice, confessing the cheat which he had practiced upon us. The dark ceiling of the Star Chamber is covered with a myriad sparkling incrustations which resemble the stars, and the artful guide, by a careful display of his lamps and the use of Bengal lights, had produced a magical effect. The ceiling, which was not more than forty feet from our heads, had seemed as remote as the heavens. It was like the early dawn, when the stars seem no longer to belong in the sky, and when they are gradually fading away. The guide, in the distance, imitated to perfection the crowing of the morning cock, and then burst into loud laughter as, removing the lamps, he took away with them the deceit, and returned to us."

Another noteworthy article is one entitled "The Silver Age," from the pen of W. C. Conant, descriptive of the progress of silver manufacture in this country, and of the influence which has been exercised in it by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, which now turns out work which for both design and finish is fully equal to the best European manufactures.

"Plated ware," says Mr. Conant, "originated in England about the middle of the last century, the first application having been made to small articles in 1742 by Thomas Bolsover, a Sheffield mechanic. The new elegance brought within the means and supposed proprieties of the middle class took the name of 'Sheffield plate,' not from the process of plating, but from the silverware of which it was an imitation. Plate, in this sense, is not our Saxon word cognate with *flat*, but was borrowed from the Spanish *plata* (silver) and applied to all utensils made of the precious metals, in whatever form.

A further and greater advance was made in 1838 by the invention of electro-plating, or rather the practical application of the method which had been known, but strangely neglected, for thirty years. At one stroke plating was greatly reduced in cost, its applications indefinitely extended, and its effects incomparably improved. Everybody in America is now familiar with the ordinary wares of our numerous electro-plating companies, and there is hardly a cottage worth $200 in the country where such wares are not found; although the rich plating of the Elkintons in England and the Gorhams in America is too high in first cost for the strictly popular demand.

Within half a century the business of the American silversmith was mostly confined to making spoons to order for the jewelers, who rarely purchased more than one or two dozen at a time for particular orders. About 1825 it was noticed that the silversmiths began to venture into the manufacture of light spoons for general sale through a class of cheap jewelry peddlers, who are still well remembered by natives of the New-England of that period. The Providence manufacture had begun to be extended and brought into national relations by the enterprise of a young goldsmith named Jabez Gorham, who adapted his work to the general requirements of the trade, and made his way with it in the Boston market by underselling and outpushing the unmercantile mechanics of his craft. The droll account the old gentleman, who died about five years ago, used to give of his semi-annual marketing in Boston, is more expressive than a general description could be, of the very modest status of the now imposing silver trade of our chief cities—how the Boston jewelers assembled at his lodgings, pursuant to notice, that they might be all admitted at the same moment, without partiality, to view and divide the little trunkful of new jewelry spread out upon his bed."

Other illustrated articles are "Rambles in Madeira," by S. G. W. Benjamin, and "The Probabilities of Rivers," by Frank Y. Commagère; also, in fiction, the continuation of Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island." There are also contributions by Saxe Holm, Miss Woolson, and Miss Hopkins; besides poems by Celia Thaxter, Josephine Pollard, and others. The editorial notes are varied and opportune, and, for the special benefit of the ladies, there are two or three pages on the fashions.

THE GALAXY.

In "Leah: a Woman of Fashion," Mrs. Annie Edwards appears to be imitating much of the moral tone that was developed in some of Miss Braddon's earlier efforts. The seventh chapter is reached in this number. There is an abundance, too, of other light reading, including the first part of a Norwegian story by H. H. Boyesen, a tale by Miss Woolson, and another capital one in verse by John G. Saxe. Mr. G. L. Austin contributes a second article on engraving, which is full of instruction; Mr. J. Q. Howard discourses on the "Duration of the Executive Term;" Mr. James Freeman Clarke, on the recent address of Prof. Tyndall; and Mr. Albert Rhodes, on Emile De Girardin as a journalist. The familiar name of Richard Grant White appears this time as the author of a gossiping article on several things, all connected with his special studies. He hits Mistress Elizabeth Stuart Phelps very hard for her recent attack upon the marriage service, and subsequently expresses his opinion about interviewers and interviewing.

Besides an average proportion of verses in this number, the scientific summary is of usual completeness, and literary notices and editorial gossip make up the contents.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The contents of this magazine are of an unusually instructive and interesting character. We have continuations of the "Natural History of the Oyster," by Rev. J. Lockwood; of the ingenious investigations into the "Paces of the Horse," begun in the previous number; and of Dr. Charlton Bastian's important inquiry into the "Thermal Death-point of Living Matter," the practical application of which we have before alluded to. An article on "Odors and Life," by Fernand Papillon, translated from the *Moniteur Scientifique* by Mr. Macdonough, and an address by Prof. Joseph Lovering, delivered before the American Association, will be found to contain much very useful and entertaining reading; while another contribution on the transit of Venus, this time from the pen of Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, will serve to throw additional light upon the event which is now agitating the astronomical world. Dr. Nathan Allen offers some brief but suggestive remarks on the Physiological Basis of Mental Culture. We have room for one paragraph only, but it contains a hint that merits notice. Dr. Allen says:

"In the advancing knowledge of physiology it has been discovered that all mental culture should be based upon the brain—that education should be pursued in harmony with the laws of life and health, and that, where these are violated, the advantages of the former afford poor compensation. Formerly no attention, or scarcely any, was paid by school boards and teachers, in the matter of education, to the condition of the body or the development of the brain, and even at the present day very little is paid them, compared with what should be given to those great physical laws which underlie all mental culture. The lives of a multitude of children and youth are sacrificed every year in this Commonwealth by violating the laws of physiology and hygiene, through mistaken or wrong methods of mental training; besides, the constitution and health of a multitude of others are thus impaired or broken down for life. Nowhere else in society is a radical reform needed more than in our educational systems. Inasmuch as the laws of the body lie at the foundation of all proper culture, they should receive the first consideration. But, in educating the boy or girl, from the age of five to fifteen, how little attention is given to the growth and physical changes which necessarily occur at this most important period of life! The age of the child should be considered; the place of schooling, the hours of confinement and recreation, the number and kinds of studies, together with the modes of teaching, should all harmonize with physical laws—especially those of the brain."

Apropos of the absurd legislation about dogs and the education of dog stealers, which recently made our civic rulers a laughing stock to the civilized world, Dr. Charles P. Russell has compiled a clever article on "Some Superstitions About Hydrophobia," which should be instructive, as it is curious and timely. An article on "The Great Conflict," by Dr. Draper, and a sketch, with portrait, of Dr. Lawrence Smith complete the list of contents, always excepting the usual editorial and literary notes, which, by the way, contain one item that deserves careful reading. We refer to an article by Dr. Newcomb on the condition of American science. It commends itself to the attention of both the scientific world and the general public.

ANOTHER GARROTER CAPTURED.

Joseph Clancy, one of the garroting highwaymen who, on Saturday night last, garroted and robbed Robert J. Menare, of No. 511 Eleventh avenue, of a gold watch, as reported in THE TIMES of Monday, was yesterday taken into custody. His confederate, Joseph Craig, was captured on Sunday and committed for examination in default of $6,000 bail. Clancy was taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and similarly disposed of. In his personal examination, the accused says he is twenty-six years of age, a moulder by trade, and resides on Fifty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The Police assert that Clancy has served a term in State Prison for a similar offense. One of the gang is still at large.

THE COURTS.

EXCISE LAW VIOLATIONS.

ATTITUDE OF THE DELINQUENT DEALERS—THE EXCISE BOARD DETERMINED TO PROSECUTE—THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ACTING IN ACCORD—NAMES OF INDICTED DEALERS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the case of Sigismund Schwab was regarded by the delinquent liquor-dealers as a test, and that consequently the verdict rendered on it last Monday was calculated to fill their minds with great apprehension, the Excise Board merely look upon it as the sustaining of a law with the requirements of which the convicted dealer was or ought to have been familiar. The concise but perfectly clear charge of Judge Barrett, the Commissioners hold, left but one course for an intelligent jury—the conviction of the accused. It had been proven beyond doubt by an authorized agent of the board, and even by the partially-veiled admission of Schwab himself, that he did violate the law, by selling to the former a quantity of liquor less than five gallons, without being, at the time the sale was effected, possessed of a license. The point of law raised by the counsel for the defense, upon what was characterized as the "illegal" and "oppressive" spirit of the system of graded license fees, was also proven to be senseless. When the Commissioners of Excise found it expedient to adopt the present scale of fees, they were impelled to the measure in order to meet the demands of the various grades in the traffic, and not from motives of oppression, as has been charged against them. According to these facts, then, and that which asserts the right of the board to fix the rates according to its discretion, it appears that the unlicensed liquor-dealers have no legal strength in their position, and that all attempts at defending their illegal acts must necessarily fall through. That the force of this argument is felt by them was manifest in the hurried call for a special meeting of "The Liquor-dealers' Protective Association" immediately after the verdict of the jury was made known, and in the wild language of the uncouth resolution that was adopted thereat.

This Liquor-dealers' Protective Association is regarded by the Board of Excise as its chief antagonist, numbering as it does among its members the bulk of those who have been peremptorily refused licenses on the ground of keeping disorderly and disreputable establishments, and who have had over $30,000, deposited with the board on filing application, returned to them for that reason. The association was established last October, for the express purpose of making a concentrated effort in resistance to the law, the ultimatum of the board being the chief incentive for organization. It is asserted that its officers and the majority of its members are proprietors of establishments after the character of those alluded to in the following extract from the annual report of the board lately transmitted to the Mayor: "What we considered as another great evil, productive of crime and immorality, was the 'bucket-shop' so-called, a place where no bar is kept, nor accommodation pertaining to an 'inn, tavern or hotel,' but where liquor is furnished from the cask to men, women, and children, white or black alike, to be drunk upon the premises, or carried away in teacups, pitchers, cans, and all manner of utensils; and we at once determined that we could not consistently license such places, and we also determined to withhold license from grocers who made a practice of keeping a bar exposed to the gaze of women and children who came for the purchase of the necessaries of life, and could see men around the bar drinking and carousing, we regarding such a sight demoralizing to those women and children. Gambling hells, resorts of disorderly characters, and low concert-rooms were other places we concluded not to license. Although the greater number of the members of the organization are reported as proprietors of such establishments as are described in the above extract, it also numbers in its roll the names of many passably respectable dealers, who, however, have mainly been attracted to its ranks under promises of 'protection.'"

Encouraged by the verdict in the case of Schwab, the Commissioners are now firmly resolved to press the indictment and prosecution of these and other violations of the law. The City will be carefully canvassed for a full list of delinquents, which are estimated at 3,000. They will be handed in at once to the counsel of the board for presentation to the Grand Jury. The following is a list of the indictments now in the office of the District Attorney awaiting trial, and which Mr. Phelps is determined to bring to a speedy determination unless the parties show an inclination to comply with the requirements of the statute:

James Cherry, corner of Rector and Greenwich streets; Patrick Farrell, No. 330 Water street; Timothy Farrell, No. 328 Water street; James H. Farrell, No. 797 Washington street; Paul Falk, No. 18 St. Mark's place, (three indictments;) William C. Yorke, No. 325 Water street; John H. McKinly, south-west corner of Fulton and South streets; Christian Hilkmeyer, No. 133 Greenwich street; M. Yost, south-east corner of Greenwich and Hubert; Andrew Hay, No. 475 Greenwich street; John Drake, No. 27 Barclay street; Loring M. Black, No. 14 Ann street; John Katt, No. 314 Monroe street; James Lane, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Third avenue; John P. Dettmar, south-east corner of Willet and Stanton streets; Robert Peters, No. 123 Christie street; Robert De Lacey, No. 257 Stanton street; James M. Cummiskie, No. 553 First avenue; John McDonald, No. 104 East One Hundred and Tenth street; John Lederer, No. 692 Second avenue; Henry Newman, No. 1,110 Third avenue; John Seely, No. 78 Amity street; Lewis Lanker, Seventy-seventh street, between First avenue and Avenue A; Francis Kielt, No. 24 West street; James Reilly, No. 301 East Forty-sixth street; Edward McGovern, north-west corner of Third avenue and Fifteenth street; Louis Bramson, north-west corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street; Thomas Carroll, One Hundred and Thirty-first street, between Broadway and Tenth avenue; Thomas O'Sullivan, No. 107 Bayard street; John F. Welter, north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and First avenue; Thomas Ryan, No. 860 Broadway; A. L. Packard, north-west corner of Thirty-sixth street and Sixth avenue; Michael Fagan, No. 321 Third avenue; Martin Nachtman, No. 11 Delancey street; C. A. Chamberlin, No. 1,146 Broadway; Henry Shute, No. 127 Prince street; Herrman Buddleman, No. 14 Franklin street; James Shiels, No. 219 East Broadway; E. R. Wonder, No. 141 Thompson street; John H. Betts, No. 64 Whitehall street; John Flanigan and David O'Brien, No. 36 Rutgers street; John Herkenreder, No. 46 West Fourth street; Michael Cramer, No. 705 Second avenue; Thomas Burke, No. 330 West street; John S. Hilliker, north-east corner of Eighty-ninth street and Fifth avenue; John R. Perry, south-west corner of Jackson and Grand streets; Bridget Ryan, No. 258 Mott street; Henry Miller No. 126 Elm street; William Harris, south-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Tenth avenue; Hiram Downs, One Hundred and Third street and Broadway.

Sigismund Schwab, the dealer already convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and who was to have furnished bail, was yesterday surrendered by the President of the Liquor-dealer's Association. Later in the day Schwab appeared in court with a bondsman, vainly looking for a Judge to approve his bond.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT.

THE PROFITS ON STREET-CLEANING, AND HOW THE CONTRACT WAS OBTAINED.

The old litigation growing out of the Hackley street-cleaning contract has again come before the court with some new features. Hackley on the 26th of February, 1861, obtained the contract to clean the streets, exclusive of snow, during the succeeding five years. This contract provided for payment to the contractor at the rate of $279,000 per year. In May, 1863, the contract was canceled by the City authorities, leaving two years and nine months of an unexpired term, and a balance of $40,000 or thereabouts due on that portion of the contract already fulfilled. In the meantime Hackley had assigned his contract to Charles Devlin, Thomas Hope, Samuel Donaldson, Tilly R. Pratt, and Charles D. Fish, and after the abrogation of the contract, Charles Devlin commenced a suit against the City to recover damages to the extent of $800,000, making his co-assignees friendly defendants under the provisions of the code to that effect. The case was sent before a Referee, who reported in favor of Devlin for $400,339 90 damages, and the whole judgment entered upon the report was $492,378 51. From this judgment the City took an appeal, which has been now argued before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. The claim by the City, as a justification for canceling the contract, was that the work provided for by its terms had not been done, while the opposite was claimed by the plaintiff in the suit. The argument at General Term was on questions of law. Among the testimony taken before the Referee, and contained in the papers on appeal, are some interesting points as to the profits of the contract.

Samuel Donaldson, in his testimony, puts them as follows:

Profits of working the contract irrespective of subcontracts, annually	$73,200
Manure annually	40,000
Garbage and ashes annually	27,500
Private ashes and garbage annually	12,500
Annual profits	$153,200
Two years and nine months' unexpired term	$421,300

Charles D. Fish puts the profits of the contracts as follows:

Profits of working the contract, irrespective of subcontracts annually	$78,000
Manure, annually	60,000
Ashes and garbage annually	100,000
Private ashes and garbage annually	12,450
Annual profits	$250,450
Two years and nine months' unexpired term	$688,737 50

William H. Adams' estimate of the profits was as follows:

Profits from working the contracts irrespective of sub-contracts, annually	$75,600
Manure, annually	$4,000
Ashes and garbage, annually	$6,000
Private ashes and garbage, annually	30,000
Culvert cleanings, annually	6,000
Annual profits	$201,000
For two years and nine months' profits	552,750

Hackley, upon his cross-examination, testified that while his bid was pending before the Board of Aldermen, he received an anonymous note in a hand he did not recognize, informing him that if he deposited $40,000 in a certain room adjacent to the room of the Board of Aldermen, the contract would be awarded him; that he went to the room specified, remained about three minutes, saw Aldermen Boole, Tuomey, Smith, and Genet hovering around; deposited the money and left, and when he returned shortly after, both the money and the hoverers were gone; his contract was awarded that day, and that same night signed and approved by Mayor Wood.

After argument on the appeal, the court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE CASE OF ALFRED E. LAGRAVE.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE COURT OF APPEALS—THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT GENERAL TERM REVERSED AND THAT OF JUDGE LAWRENCE AT SPECIAL TERM SUSTAINED.

It is already familiar to the public that through the efforts of a number of merchants in this City, about two years since, Alfred E. Lagrave, an alleged fraudulent debtor to a large amount, was brought back from Europe to this City under the Extradition treaty with France, the nominal charge under which such extradition was had being burglary. After his arrival here no attempt was ever made to substantiate the criminal charge under which he was formally extradited, but on the contrary, the merchants who had procured his arrest and transfer to this country set about enforcing their claims by civil process and civil arrest. Lagrave was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail, under numerous orders of arrest, and there detained for several months, while evidence was being taken in relation to the manner in which his extradition was procured. It was then claimed on Lagrave's behalf that he was not liable to extradition; that in procuring his extradition his creditors engaged therein had been guilty of a subterfuge, and having brought him within the jurisdiction of the court by such means, were not at liberty to avail themselves of his presence here for the purpose of prosecuting their civil claims against him. After the taking of much testimony, and elaborate arguments before Judge Fancher, the latter rendered a decision that Lagrave had been brought here improperly; that his creditors could not thereby obtain jurisdiction over his person, and that the orders of arrest under which he was held must be vacated. In the meantime, several other merchants in this City, creditors of Lagrave, and who had not participated in his extradition, finding him within the jurisdiction of the court without their interference to that end, brought suit through their attorney, Mr. Daniel M. Porter, to recover the amount of money due them, and obtained civil orders of arrest against Lagrave. A motion was made before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to vacate these orders of arrest, on the ground that, according to the previous decision of Judge Fancher, Lagrave was constructively on French soil at the time of service of process, and not within the jurisdiction of the court. Judge Lawrence denied the motion, holding that though unlawfully brought here by other parties, that did not deprive creditors, who did not participate in such unlawful act, and who found him actually here, from enforcing their claims against him. From this decision an appeal was taken to the General Term of the court, where the decision of Judge Lawrence was reversed, and thence counsel for the creditors took an appeal to the Court of Appeals, on behalf of one of his clients—Messrs. Adriance & Co.—as a test case, claiming that the original decision of Judge Lawrence was correct, and that the court at General Term erred in reversing it. Before the Appellate Court the case was elaborately argued by Mr. Daniel M. Porter on behalf of the appellant, and Mr. Charles W. Brooke on behalf of the respondent. The court has now rendered its decision, reversing the decision of the General Term, and sustaining the original decision of Judge Lawrence.

AN ITALIAN BOY'S STORY.

A few days ago a little Italian waif was found by the Police, in the streets, crying bitterly and complaining of hunger and cold. He was taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, to be disposed of as a vagrant. Here he told a pitiful tale. His father, Giovanni Polistri, he said, is in the employ of Casoni & Isola, sculptors, of No. 146 West Fortieth street. Some years ago he deserted his wife and four children, and came to this country. His mother subsequently found an opportunity of sending the boy to his father. On his arrival here the lad found, that his father had married again, and had become the father of two children by his new wife. The little stranger was kicked and beaten by his father and his second wife, and was forced to seek the streets for a livelihood. On Staten Island one day he was brutally beaten by his father. The assault was witnessed by a policeman, who arrested Polistri and took him before Justice Garrison, by whom he was committed to the Richmond County Jail for five days. Justice Otterbourg, after listening to the boy's story, caused the arrest of Polistri. He was yesterday accorded a hearing. In defense he stated that the boy was an incorrigible liar and truant, but admitted that he had been locked up for punishing him. He furnished testimonials of good character from his employers and others, and to enable him to procure the attendance of witnesses the examination was postponed.

THE INDICTED STAGE PROPRIETORS.

The trial of John Marshall, Jesse Marshall, and William H. Wilkins, proprietors, and Charles Brunell, Superintendent of the Broadway and Fourth Avenue Stage line, indicted for cruelly torturing a horse, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The prosecution, as on the previous day, was conducted by District Attorney Horace Russell, the defense by Messrs. Fellows and Haskins, and Messrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Henry Bergh appeared for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On the opening of court, counsel for the defense moved that the indictment against all the defendants, with the exception of Charles Brunell, be quashed. District Attorney Russell admitted that he did not wish to press the charge against Jesse Marshall, but argued at great length against the discharge of the complaints against the other defendants. Judge Sutherland decided that the testimony showed no case against two of the defendants, Jesse Marshall and William H. Wilkins, and directed the withdrawal of the charges against them. The trial of John F. Marshall and Charles Brunell was then proceeded with. The case for the people having closed on Monday, the defense examined Charles Brunell, who swore that he was not aware of the condition of the horse captured by Mr. Bergh's officers. Patrick O'Brien, hostler in the employ of the stage company, also thought the horse in question fit for work, but admitted that Mr. Marshall had informed him of a number of ailments from which the animal suffered. Jesse Marshall, William H. Wilkins, Nelson Post, Sydney P. Nichols, Wilson Oakley, J. W. E. Somerdyke, P. J. Curran, and a number of others interested in stage lines, and in the purchase and sale of horses, were placed on the stand by the defence, with the view of showing that, even although a horse might be sprung-kneed, spavined, foundered, hoof-cracked, "swinneyed," sore-breasted, and, in fact, afflicted with all the ills to which horse-flesh is heir, it would be to the benefit of the animal thus endowed to make him drag a heavy, crowded stage through the City all day. Under the severe cross-examination of District Attorney Russell, the witnesses were drawn out, and proved exactly the reverse of what they were expected to prove. The evidence on both sides having concluded, the court adjourned until to-day, when counsel will address the jury.

RELEASE AND REARREST OF NATHAN AARONSON.

Nathan Aaronson, who, it will be remembered, was arrested in Jersey City by Detective O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, and brought to the Tombs to answer three indictments for grand larceny, was released yesterday on $7,500 bail. Thomas Canary, the livery stable keeper, of Nos. 172 and 174 Mercer street, whose bond was refused by the District Attorney a few days since, having since that time satisfactorily qualified, was accepted as surety for the accused. Immediately after leaving the court-room, Aaronson was rearrested by a Deputy Sheriff on several civil suits, and removed in custody to the Sheriff's office.

A HALF MILLION INTEREST TO BE PAID THE CITY.

In the suit brought by John Foley, as a taxpayer, to compel Mr. Palmer, late Chamberlain of the City, to pay into the City Treasury interest derived from moneys under his control, which suit was recently argued before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, a decision was rendered yesterday. The Judge sustained Mr. Foley, and holds that the interest in question is properly payable into the City Treasury. The amount involved by this decision is estimated at about $500,000.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

To-day, on notice to show cause, argument will be had before Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, on a motion to continue an injunction against the Board of Police restraining them from interfering with the Sunday concerts of Max Strakosch. Max, advised by his counsel, Mr. Charles Wehle, is about to claim that the act whence the Police derive their authority in these matters is unconstitutional and void.

THE MARSHALS DEFEATED.

In the proceedings involving the right of Marshals to execute processes issuing from the Marine Court, as against the right of the Sheriff to do the same service, which was argued a few days since before Judge Donohue, a decision was rendered yesterday, in which the Judge holds that he is without authority to interfere in the matter.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF DIPHTHERIA, SMALL-POX, AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN THE CITY—THE RECENT DEATH RATIO COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER CITIES—SANITARY EVILS OF EXCAVATION IN POPULOUS LOCALITIES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. Edward Curtis be requested, with the concurrence of and under the supervision of the Sanitary Committee, to investigate the causes and nature of diphtheria by means of micro-pathological examinations and otherwise.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to take proper measures for the sale of surplus lymph.

Messrs. Kane & Ryan were granted permission to deposit stable straw on the lots at the foot of East Forty-sixth street, the same to be removed by the 1st of May, 1875, under a penalty of $5,000 and the forfeiture of all the material allowed to remain on the lots after that date.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report on the mortality during the past week: "There were 521 deaths reported during the week that ended on Saturday, the 21st inst. The number which occurred during the previous week was 561. The decrease in mortality last week was chiefly noticed in consumption and in the total of zymotic diseases. The occurrence of only 100 deaths from constitutional diseases last week and only 105 the previous week—18.95 per cent. of the total mortality in the two weeks—is evidence of the unusual natural healthfulness of the season, for the average rate of mortality from these enfeebling diseases in the corresponding two weeks in the last five years was 24.68 per cent. of the entire number of deaths. The average number of deaths by constitutional diseases in the second week of November the past five years was 121; but this year there were 105 in that week, and last week only 100. Zymotic diseases are less prevalent than in the past five years, excepting only an excess of diphtheria and small-pox, the latter of which was charged with 40 deaths in the past two weeks and the former with 125 deaths.

The death-rate the second week in November was equal to 28 in the 1,000 living inhabitants yearly, and last week it was equal to 26 per 1,000. The death-rate in twenty-one large cities of Great Britain during the last week in October was 25 per 1,000; in London it was 21; in Edinburgh, 20; in Glasgow, 35; in Dublin, 23; in Liverpool, 36 per 1,000. Yearly rate Paris, the same week, reported only 18 per 1,000; Vienna, the previous week, only 17, and Munich, 33 per 1,000.

Diphtheria is prevailing in this City, and a great number of populous towns for 200 miles westward, as it prevailed in Munich and numerous cities in Germany in 1864 and 1868. The 125 deaths in New-York by this malady the past two weeks, gave 11.55 per cent. of the total mortality. Brooklyn reported 34 deaths from this cause during the first two weeks of November, being nine per cent. of the total mortality. Jersey City and Hudson County, N. J., reported 48 deaths by diphtheria in the month of October, or fourteen per cent. of the total mortality, and the City of Paterson reported 23 fatal cases of this disease in October, being over twenty-five per cent. of all the deaths last month.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending 21st inst.:

Week ending Nov. 14.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 16; scarlet fever, 33; measles, 7; diphtheria, 130; small-pox, 53; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

Week ending Nov. 21.—Typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 47; measles, 7; diphtheria, 152; small-pox, 60; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5.

From this it will be seen that diphtheria increased 22 cases, small-pox 7 cases, and scarlet fever 14 cases in the past week over the week preceding, although there was a decrease in the number of deaths from diphtheria.

Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, submitted a report upon excavations for public works, setting forth that deep excavations of earth in those portions of the City which are built up and thickly inhabited, at certain seasons of the year endangered the public health. Dr. Smith argues that in the excavations necessary for building sewers, the laying of Croton pipes, and the construction of roadways, the earth is often upturned for long distances and to a considerable depth. This exposes the soil to the action of the sun and air, evolving noxious and unhealthy gases and miasmatic and offensive odors. In some sections the subsoil is largely composed of organic matter, which in high temperatures undergoes very rapid changes and emits noxious gases. Along the line of public works involving deep excavations, severe forms of disease have been often developed during hot weather. In cooler weather these excavations may be made with little or no danger. The committee recommend that sewers should be laid after Nov. 15 and before June 1. In view of these facts it was resolved that the Commissioner of Public Works be and hereby is requested to so regulate the time of construction of works requiring excavations in built-up portions of the City as to omit all excavations from June 15 to Oct. 1, and to leave no subsoil exposed during that time. The report of the Sanitary Committee was adopted and a copy of the same ordered to be transmitted to Commissioner Van Nort.

The board then adjourned.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE BOARD YESTERDAY—THE CASE OF THE IMMIGRANT ELIZA COLLINS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday; present, Messrs. Hurlbut, Starr, Stephenson, Quintard, Maujer, Schack, Lynch, and Forrest. The reports of the Castle Garden, Ward's Island, and Finance Committees were read and adopted. Bills for supplies, &c., amounting to $16,561 73, were audited and passed for payment, also payrolls for Ward's Island and Castle Garden for one month, amounting to $8,557 84. The flooring of the Castle Garden rotunda was ordered to be of two-inch spruce plank, and proposals were directed to be advertised for. Commissioners Maujer, Forrest, Quintard, and Lynch were appointed a special committee to report the financial condition of the commission to the Governor elect, as is usual annually previous to the meeting of the Legislature. The Ward's Island Committee accepted a resolution that religious funeral services be performed over all emigrants dying in the Ward's Island institutions. A report was submitted giving the following statistics in regard to emigration in the present and three previous years:

Aliens Arrived.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.	200,179	258,241	241,838	127,426
Nov. 1 to Nov. 24	16,477	19,188	15,686	6,896
Total arrived.	216,656	277,429	257,524	134,322
Total receipts to date of each year	$351,950	$417,951	$414,168	$201,781

Commissioner Lynch called attention to the alleged infamous treatment to which an immigrant, Eliza Collins by name, had been subjected by August Mayer, one of the stewards employed in the hospital at Blackwell's Island. Mr. Lynch stated that the girl had been sent to the island as a small-pox patient, though, in reality, only suffering from a skin eruption. She remained in the Small-pox Hospital two days when the real character of her illness being ascertained, she was removed to the institution known as the Pavilion. It was, he said, while she lay in the latter institution in a state of utter prostration that the villain, Mayer, made indecent overtures to her. She resisted, but he finally succeeded in accomplishing his infamous designs. When released from the island she went to the Board of Health, and related her sad story to Dr. Day. He took compassion on her, and the matter was brought before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and an investigation demanded. Mayer was sent for, and he impudently acknowledged that he had committed the offense charged, but claimed that the woman had been a consenting party. So far as the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were concerned, the affair was then allowed to drop, and the affidavit of the unfortunate woman reciting the facts was carefully pigeon-holed away and the steward sent back to his place. Subsequently, in consequence of the action of Drs. Day and Chandler and of a gentleman in whose employ the wretched girl had formerly been, the matter was brought to the notice of the District Attorney, and Mayer was arraigned at the Tombs and committed for trial. The case was tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Assistant District Attorney Lyon appearing for the prosecution. The trial, Mr. Lynch remarked, was a mere farce, and a mockery of justice. Mr. Lyon refused to cross-examine the main witness for the defense—the nurse of the hospital—as to her antecedents. He (Mr. Lynch) had ascertained that she was a convict. The preponderance of swearing was on the side of the defense, and the case, as might have been expected, resulted in the acquittal of the accused. Commissioner Laimbeer, who had suppressed the original affidavit of the woman, of course interested himself to procure the acquittal of the inculpated official. In conclusion, Mr. Lynch moved the appointment of a committee to examine into the facts, and report to the board.

Mr. Stephenson said that he was not opposed to the appointment of a committee; in fact, he favored it; but he had reason to believe that there were two sides to the story, and that the woman was quite as much in fault as the man, and had made improper advances to him.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to investigate the matter: Messrs. Lynch, Stephenson, and Schack.

In reference to the alleged outrage, Dr. Chandler has written a letter to the Board of Health, in which he says that the appearance of the woman before the health officials convinces him that she was in too feeble a condition to make any effectual resistance, and that her statement, as far as can be ascertained, is true. The doctor comments severely upon the conduct of the Commissioners in retaining Mayer in their employ, notwithstanding the charges against him. Something more than mere dismissal, he thinks, is needed to vindicate the character of the department. He adds that in case the Commissioners persist in their refusal to act, it will probably be necessary for him to bring the case before the District Attorney.

THE POLICE BOARD.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a report from the Committee on Rules and Discipline was received, recommending, in the form of a resolution, that the Captains and Sergeants of the several precincts be required to report the names of such officers as may prove unusually efficient in the discharge of their duties, and affording permission to any member of the force to make a similar report. The Chief Clerk was also directed to mention such reports in his annual report. Commissioner Duryee offered a resolution providing that street-cleaning and the collection of ashes and garbage be performed during the day time, which was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. It was resolved that the regular meetings of the Board should hereafter be held on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week at 11 A. M. On motion, a claim for $15,902 46, presented by F. C. Slotley, for building stables for the use of the Mounted Police in West Ninety-ninth street and East Eighty-seventh street, was ordered to be paid. A request from the Board of Health was presented asking that a squad of Police be detailed to assist the Sanitary Superintendent in vacating the cellars on the premises Nos. 20 and 22 Catharine, No. 53 Chatham, No. 151 Franklin, No. 9 James, No. 338 Water, and Nos. 10 and 29 North William streets. The communication also announced the organization of a Vaccination Bureau, and requested the assignment of quarters in the Central Office for the use of the bureau. Referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. A requisition was made on the Controller for one-twelfth of the annual appropriation for the following expenses contracted during the present month: For salaries, $265,503; for supplies to the Police, $8,333 33; for alterations and repairs, $2,916 66; construction of stables, $1,948 12; on account of street cleaning, New-York City proper, $75,000; for cleaning Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, $833 33. After the transaction of some further routine business the board adjourned.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

CONTINUATION OF MR. RIDDLE'S ARGUMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The safe burglary trial was resumed to-day. Whitley, who has been absent since Friday, was in court. The room was unusually crowded, in anticipation of the continuation of the argument of Mr. Riddle.

Mr. Riddle resumed his argument, recapitulating a few of the last paragraphs of his argument last night to refresh the minds of the jury, and then said that before Hayes went to Baltimore he visited Harrington's office. Now, the other side prove by distinguished testimony that Harrington was not there at that time. Gov. Shepherd comes and shows his lunch bill, &c., and winds up by showing that he took two bottles of champagne, and asks, "Does that look as though we were engaged in a conspiracy at that time?" "Who," said Mr. Riddle, "ever charged Gov. Shepherd with being one of the conspirators? How came his name to be mixed up here in the matter? It is significant, indeed. It does not matter so much when that interview took place as whether it did take place. If some evidence had been introduced to show it did not take place at all, it would have been of some importance. All agree that Hayes did go there on some day, and make the inquiry about counterfeit just as Hayes testified. When Hayes went there he found several other persons in the office, and immediately stepped up to Harrington and addressed him. How came Hayes to know Harrington, whom he had never seen, and go up to him at once? Why, because he had received a description of him from that experienced detective, Nettleship. Hays testified that he was in New-York on the 15th, by the direction of Nettleship, for the purpose of hiring some cracksmen to blow the safe open, and on that visit he got from Cunz the $150, and after seeing the burglar and ascertaining that he would not do the job for the price offered, Hays telegraphed back to Nettleship, who, he supposes, is by this time in Washington, saying, 'Parties won't buy at that price.' All these telegrams were produced to corroborate Hayes' statement. Hayes the next day meets Nettleship in New-York, and Nettleship tells him he has found a man, and directs Hayes where he may see him and how he may know him. Hayes goes as directed and sees the burglar on a ferry-boat. We next come to an engagement of Nettleship with a man named Dick. He did not say who that Dick was, but the defense at once jump at the fact that we meant Dick Harrington, because it gives them such a fine opportunity to prove an alibi and show that Hayes lied. Suppose Harrington did have the family reunion as shown, it is just possible he had made this engagement to be in New York, but did not keep the engagement, for it seems the reunion was an extemporized affair and some of the family were brought together by telegraph."

Mr. Riddle then read two telegrams, dated April 19, from Shailer to Whitley, saying, "He directs me to inquire if you or N. will be in the office to-morrow," and "H. wants to see you." Mr. Riddle said it is clearly evident that these telegrams refer to this case and to this appointment, and to nothing else whatever.

Mr. Riddle showed that the H. telegram could not have meant Howard, for Howard was not in communication with the secret service until after that date. Mr. Riddle alluded to the testimony of Shailer, and to the statement of the other side that Shailer was dismissed because he would not swear that these telegrams referred to Harrington, and said he would go out of the pale of testimony, as the defense did, and say Shailer was dismissed because he was attacked in the corridor of the Treasury by the outraged mother of a young lady whom he had seduced.

This statement brought Harrington, Davidge, and Smithers to their feet, and they protested against such a statement.

The Judge called them to order, but the protests and confusion continuing, the Judge called Deputy Marshal Phelps to quell the disturbance. When the counsel had been made to sit down the Judge said such conduct and such language would not certainly intimidate him.

Mr. Riddle (interrupting)—Nor we either.

Mr. Davidge said Riddle's statement was not in the testimony, and Harrington said he denied it as a point of fact.

Mr. Riddle said he expressly stated he went out of the path of the evidence purposely, because the other side did.

Mr. Davidge—Shailer did testify that he was dismissed on account of not saying the telegrams meant Harrington.

The Judge continually directed counsel to pause and sit down, and attempted to give his recollection of the evidence, when Mr. Riddle, interrupting, said: "I don't propose to pursue that point any further, your Honor."

Harrington—You had better back out of it.

Mr. Davidge, somewhat excited, said: "Then your Honor will not rule on this point."

The Judge—Sit down, Mr. Davidge. I object to such defiant manner and language, and don't propose to allow it. Mr. Riddle will confine himself to the testimony.

He added, with some feeling—Gentlemen, if there is to be any laughing or sneering in this case, I don't want gentlemen to sit here in my face and do it, nor in the face of this jury. Go on now, Mr. Riddle.

Mr. Davidge—Will your Honor allow me to note an exception?

The Judge—No, not now.

Mr. Davidge—Will you allow me to offer to note an exception?

The Judge—Go on now, Mr. Riddle.

Mr. Riddle, continuing, said these telegrams referred to Harrington, and Harrington did intend to be in New-York at that time, but that A. B. Williams went in his place. Mr. Riddle took up the Smith telegrams which Williams sent while he was in New-York, and thought the explanation given by the defense did not clear up the matter at all. The missing telegram was taken up, and Mr. Riddle said that Harrington at first said he knew nothing of it, and afterward said he did know that it was his, written by H. Williams by his direction.

After further argument, more particularly relating to Harrington's acts in connection with the burglary, the court took a recess.

After recess Mr. Riddle resumed his argument, and alluded to what he termed the remarkable statement of Harrington on Saturday last, and said Harrington stated he had not the remotest idea that the burglary was seriously contemplated. Why, gentlemen, he knew all about it, and loaded his safe for that very purpose, and Billy Evans states he unlocked the safe to allow him to do it.

At 3 o'clock the Judge asked Mr. Riddle if he desired to go on further to-night?

Mr. Riddle said he hoped to get through to-morrow by noon.

Judge Humphreys—Well, I will hold you to that; I will hold you to 12:30.

Mr. Riddle—Well, your Honor must allow me to go on a quarter or half an hour longer to-night.

Mr. Riddle then continued his argument till 4 o'clock, at which hour the court was adjourned till to-morrow.

Harrington left the court-room shortly after the episode of the morning, and, with the exception of a few minutes, did not appear again during the day.

PREPARING FOR THE WINTER.

Night after night the various station-houses throughout the City are crowded with applicants in search of a night's lodging. A large proportion of them belong to the most worthless class to be found around the streets, who beg or steal by day, and at night seek shelter in the station-houses. The free soup-houses of last Winter did much to increase the number of this class of citizens, and now that the first nip of cold weather has been felt, the night lodgers of the police stations are rapidly increasing. The result has been that a great many of the deserving poor, to whom shelter ought to be given, had to be refused, as the vagrants had already filled the free sleeping-rooms in the station-houses to suffocation. It is proposed by the Police, to whom the faces of these vagrants have been familiar for years, to arrest all such who demand lodgings. Capt. Van Dusen has already commenced the work, and yesterday he arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, twelve men who slept in his station-house the previous night, and who were identified by Doorman Flynn as "regular lodgers." Justice Smith committed all of them to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as vagrants.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY—ENCOURAGING WORK OF THE SOCIETY—ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Metropolitan National Bank yesterday, William A. Booth, President, in the chair, and C. L. Brace acting as Secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The annual reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were presented and referred to the Trustees, with power to publish such portions as they may think proper.

L. W. Holste having been appointed teller, the meeting went into an election of Trustees. On counting the ballots, the teller announced that Messrs. Benjamin J. Howland, Howard Potter, E. P. Fabbri, Theodore Roosevelt, and Alexander Van Rensselaer were elected Trustees in place of those whose term of office had expired. Mr. Hooper C. Van Vorst was elected Trustee to supply the vacancy caused by the death of M. T. Hewitt.

The Secretary's report commences with a review of the working of the institution during the past twenty years, and proceeds to show the soundness of the principles upon which it is conducted. After referring to its influence in extirpating the spirit of pauperism, and its advocacy of half-time schools, the report for the past year is then taken up. It refers to the labors of those in charge of the twenty-one industrial schools and fifteen night schools, and the beneficial influence exercised in this way upon nearly 300 families. The report then says:

"In the lodging-houses the superintendents and matrons have become exceedingly experienced in their long-continued efforts for vagrant children. These houses, with their Sunday meetings, night schools, gymnasia, and working classes, their lessons in order, industry, and cleanliness, reach during the year some 12,000 different waifs of the streets. The emigration agents transfer over 3,000 children, besides adults, to country homes. The "Sick Children's Fund" blesses some 1,400 more; the "Flower Mission" scatters its sweet tokens among several hundred; the free reading-rooms influence 300; and finally the Children's Country Home brings a week of country air and good fare to some 1,300 destitute little ones. With such an extended work, where over eighty teachers, with other employees, are engaged in labors of benevolence, there must be a thorough organization, a close supervision of expenditures and accounts, incessant inspection of the different branches, and a complete unity of management throughout. To insure this, besides the efforts of well-trained agents, the Board of Trustees give constant attention to inspection of the work, to examining and approving all expenditures, to a revision of the accounts, and to religious labors among the boys in the lodging-houses. There must also pervade the enterprise, to make it successful, a high and pure spirit of humanity and of earnest Christian devotion.

Large as the work is, its cost to the public for each child assisted is still extraordinarily low. The average annual expense of each child in the schools, including food, coal, clothing, rent, and salaries is $19 82 per annum. The net annual cost of each child in the lodging-houses, after deducting receipts for lodgings and expenses for building, is $48 58 per annum. The net cost of each child sent to a place, estimating all salaries and expenses, after deducting returned fares, is $6 53. Taking the whole field of the society's work—the net cost of each child assisted, reckoning the average daily number helped through the year in the schools and lodging-houses, and the whole number transferred to the country, and deducting the expenses on account of "construction" as well as the receipts from returned fares and lodgings and meals—the average net cost for each child (including salaries and all expenses) is only $17 31 per annum.

No year of the society's history has yielded better results in sending children to country homes. The Western agents have managed their branch with great judgment, and have labored with the utmost devotion. Our efforts have been cramped by the railroad companies at different times requiring full fares instead of "the special rates" formerly granted to us. Mr. Macy and the clerks in the office have kept up, as usual, a vast correspondence with the thousands of children sent out by us. We unfortunately can have space but for few of the numerous encouraging letters that have been received.

The resident Western agent, Mr. C. R. Fry, has traveled 28,634 miles; Mr. J. P. Brace has taken out nine companies, with 868 children, and has traveled 20,544 miles; Mr. Trott, seven companies of 673 children, and has traveled 18,066 miles; Mr. Fry placed 267 children in five companies; Mr. Gourley, 104; Mr. Skinner, 195.

There have been provided with homes and employment during the year:

Boys	1,880	Men	243
Girls	1,558	Women	30[illegible]
Total			3,985
Last year			3,701
Excess for 1874			284
Total sent since 1853			36,36[illegible]

GIRLS' LODGING HOUSE.

From the Girls' Lodging House, St. Mark's place, it is shown that 683 children were sent to families as domestics, and that the sewing-machine school turned out 735 operatives. During the year there were furnished 12,750 lodgings to 1,507 different girls, and 29,262 meals. The expenses during the year were $4,704, and the total receipts, for lodgings and meals, were $1,805. There was $304 expended upon construction, leaving the net cost of the lodging-house, $2,595.

NEWS-BOYS LODGING-HOUSE.

The report from the News-boys Lodging-house, corner of Duane and New-Chambers street, shows that during the year 472 boys have been placed in good homes, 912 lost and truant boys (an average of nearly three a day and a large increase over former years) have been restored to relatives. There were furnished during the year 72,567 meals and 79,631 lodgings. Since the establishment of the institution nearly 10,000 boys were furnished with permanent homes and employment. The expenses for the year were $16,470, of which $1,361 were paid for improvements in the old building, leaving the net expenses $15,108. The receipts amounted to $6,167, which gives the net expenses at $8,941.

At the Eighth Street Lodging-house the number of boys admitted was 800. The number of lodgings furnished was 22,173, of which 21,230 were paid for. The number of meals supplied was 29,025, of which 26,859 were paid for.

The report of the Rivington Street Lodging-house shows that 1,139 boys were provided for during the year. The total expenses were $9,078, the total receipts for lodgings, &c., $3,410, the amount expended in construction, $1,360, leaving the net cost of the institution $4,307.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The following is an extract from the report on the working of the industrial schools:

"A great improvement is apparent during the past year in the instruction of these schools, largely owing to the incessant efforts of our Superintendent of Schools, Mr. J. W. Skinner, in improving the methods of teaching of our young primary teachers. His labors are of the same character with those of the Assistant Superintendents of the Public Schools. He visits regularly each school, hearing classes and examining the methods of each teacher, making suggestions, examining pupils, seeing that school supplies are economically used, and visiting the homes of the children. Through his agency the teachers have held monthly meetings to compare methods of teaching, and to give model lessons. We believe that if the irregular habits and vagrant character of our scholars be considered, the teaching in our schools will bear a favorable comparison with that of any primary schools.

The accompanying statistics will give a condensed impression of the work accomplished by them:

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, (TWENTY-ONE DAY SCHOOLS, THIRTEEN NIGHT SCHOOLS.)

Whole number on rolls	10,288
(Boys, 5,335; girls, 4,953.)	
Daily average attendance	3,559
Number of children of drunken parents	2,373
Number of children who beg or have begged	862
Number of garments made	3,533
Number of garments given out	6,195
Number of shoes, (pairs)	1,919
Number sent to public schools	734
Number sent to places	399
Number taught on sewing-machines	279
Number received from public schools	358

Cause of dismissal from public school—Truancy, irregularity, no vacancies, want of clothing, school closed for repairs, distance, and disorderly conduct.

Amount saved by children in school savings banks	$737 34
Number of persons helped outside of school, 1,781. Amount spent	$2,383 1[illegible]

Meals at school—One meal (lunch) of bread and syrup, stewed meats, rice, potatoes, bread, and milk.

Occupations taught in school—Hand and machine sewing, straw framing, flower making, knitting, crocheting, and darning.

Employment of children—Newsboys, bootblacks, flower girls, wood and coal pickers, tobacco strippers, hair workers, bead trimmers, musicians, errand boys, factory boys and girls.

Number of salaried teachers	8[illegible]
Number of volunteer teachers	7[illegible]

THE CHILDREN'S COUNTRY RETREAT.

The advantages of this institution are referred to as follows at the close of the report:

For many years our Trustees have been in the practice of providing excursions and picnics for the poor children in our schools. Then followed the kind excursions devised by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. These, however, seemed to give but a brief pleasure to the little ones, and not necessarily to be attended by the improvement to health, so much desired. The Summer before last, a lady, animated by the Christian feeling that what is so delightful to the children of the rich, ought to be shared by the children of the poor, opened and supported a house on Staten Island as a Summer resort for poor children, and especially as a sanitarium for infants. Not being satisfied with its management or its economy, she proposed to this society that they should open a similar Country Home, on condition that she and the friends of the society raised the amount required—about $4,000. She and her husband subscribed $1,500, and the whole subscription was soon filled up. The same house was rented, a spacious villa with some eight acres of land, at $1,200 per annum. Furniture was purchased to the value of $250, and the old furniture loaned to us. Three cows were bought and a garden made ready. The retreat was placed under the experienced charge of Mr. and Mrs. Gourley. Early in the Summer detachments of seventy

...our schools began to go down to the home, each company to spend a week. They came with pale, pinched faces, and the shadow of much poverty and suffering on their young features. A week's sea air, fresh milk, good fare, and play in the fields made a different company of them. Some who had long been invalids were brought back to health, the sad were cheered, the thin and hungry made stout with good food, and all through the cellars and attics of poverty in the great City went the pleasant words that the rich cared enough for the poor to give their children a share in their beautiful homes. It was a gospel of good-will to the poor and needy; and, without doubt, those who had supported the home had a pleasanter Summer, thinking that so many children of the poor enjoyed the same blessings as their own children.

During the Summer 4,000 quarts of fresh milk were consumed by the little ones, besides other nourishing fare. Not a case of sickness occurred during the whole Summer. Each company remained six days.

The whole expense, including rent ($1,200) and outfit, was only $3,384 84, and 1,260 children enjoyed the benefit of it, or about eighty-four per day, making an average expense per head of $2 68; or, as near as possible, during fifteen weeks the cost was about forty-three cents per head each day.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the Treasurer's report:

RECEIPTS.

1873—Nov. 1.	
By balance on hand from last report	$1,267 59
1874—Nov. 1.	
By City and County of New-York for 1873	$28,333 24
City and County of New-York for 1874	70,000 00
Board of Education for pupils in industrial schools	$2,893 95
Evansville and Crawfordville and other railroad company coupons	10,734 18
Estate of late William Mackay, bequest	3,000 00
Estate of late Mrs. George S. Robbins, bequest	5,000 00
Estate of late Joseph W. Lester, bequest	1,000 00
Estate of late Mrs. Mary E. Van Horne, balance	4,830 99
Estate of late Mrs. Eliza Healy, Worcester, Mass	100 00
Estate of late G. Valerio (Italian fund)	446 78
Mr. Alanson Morehouse, Hillsdale, for emigration	1,000 00
Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes (for Staten Island Home)	1,500 00
Little Girls' Fair, Irvington, N. Y.	100 00
New-York City bond, matured	4,000 00
Total	$159,206 83
Amount received from all other sources, including lodging-houses, Sabbath-schools, hundreds of individuals, &c.	$66,541 09
Total	$225,747 92

PAYMENTS.

For industrial schools—twenty-one day and thirteen evening schools:		
Rent of school-rooms	$11,455 25	
Salaries of Superintendent and eighty-six teachers	39,202 33	
Food, clothing, fuel, &c.	19,852 30—	$70,509 88
Payments on account of special charities		2,334 76
Sick children fund		1,386 13
Newsboys' Lodging-house, usual expenses	$16,470 61	
Newsboys' Lodging-house, for improvements and fitting up new house	6,942 14—	$23,412 75
Girls' Lodging-house		4,704 48
Eleventh Ward Lodging-house		4,882 28
Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house		4,866 30
Rivington Street Lodging-house	$7,717 53	
Improvements and fitting up additional house	1,360 74—	$9,078 27
Reading-rooms (three)		369 55
Salaries of executive officers (five)		8,944 14
Salaries of visitors (five)		3,494 06
Emigration (fares, food, clothing, &c.)		29,315 39
Summer retreat, Staten Island		3,384 84
Insurance on buildings, furniture, &c.		738 86
General expenses, printing, rent, &c.		7,809 69
Total of current expenses		$174,821 38
For account and in completion of Newsboys' Lodging-house, contract, &c.		46,008 73
Interest paid New-York Life Insurance Company, &c.		2,493 81
Amount paid Italian building fund (received from individuals)		1,366 78
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1874		1,057 22
Total		$225,747 92

RESOURCES.

As the amounts temporarily borrowed from time to time during the past year have all been paid in full, it seems unnecessary to encumber the accounts with any statement in regard to them.

The Society owes nothing except the mortgage indebtedness of $90,000—existing last year—as a lien on the Newsboys' Lodging-house.

The personal property per last report was as follows: 133 bonds, $1,000 each, Evansville and Crawfordville Railroad Company; 5 bonds, $1,000 each, Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company; 5 bonds, $1,000 each, Toledo and Wabash Railroad, (improvement;) 3 bonds, $1,000 each, Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad Company; 5 bonds, $1,000 each, Brooklyn Public Park Loan; also, 5 bonds of Memphis City (valued at $3,000) and a New-York City bond for $4,000, which latter has matured and been paid. With the exception of this payment the personal property of this society remains precisely as it did a year ago. Meantime the Newsboys' Lodging-house has been completed and paid for without creating any floating debt. This is a matter of congratulation.

But soon the society will be asking its friends to help to pay some $30,000 for account of the Italian school building in Leonard street. Then when that is accomplished that valuable and useful estate, costing about $55,000, will become (mainly through the active agency and generosity of one of our Trustees, Mr. E. P. Fabbri) the permanent property of the Children's Aid Society, devoted to the education of Italian children. One is tempted to say that if in that charming edifice the Italian boy shall fail to renew his native love for the beautiful and true, he will prove himself a degenerate son of the land of art and music.

The rolls of the industrial schools this year show 10,288 names, a gain over last year of 704; and the average attendance 3,556, as against 3,477 of last year—gain 79, as more fully appears by the following table:

The cost of maintaining the thirty-four schools for the last year is as follows, viz.:

Rent of rooms	$11,455 25
Salaries of Superintendent and eighty-six teachers	39,202 33
Food, clothing, fuel, &c.	19,852 30
Total	$70,509 88

This aggregate, divided among 3,556 pupils, shows the annual cost of each one to be but $19 83! including not only salaries, but cloth for garments, shoes, furniture, books, coal, and cost of a daily meal. Surely, then, this branch of the society's work may claim the merit of economy when considered in detail, although the aggregate cost is large.

EMIGRATION.

An erroneous idea prevails to some extent that by sending away three or four thousand children annually for so many years, the Children's Aid Society must have well-nigh filled the Western States. Our tables show, however, that the past year only about 200, out of nearly 4,000, were sent as far west as Kansas. It is true, nevertheless, that of late years the openings for children have been more favorable in the North-western States; therefore, disregarding the increased expenditure, a number have been sent there. It may be observed, here, that the State of Kansas is the geographical centre of our country. It lies about 1,500 miles west of New-York City, but is still only the half-way house, as it were, to the extreme western boundary of the United States. Behold, then, our vast territory, 3,000 miles in one direction, to populate which will probably task the energies of domestic and foreign emigration societies for centuries.

Moreover, only a few years will roll by when the boys and girls of to-day will have become the men and women of their day and generation. They, too, then may be in want of children. Their own happy experience will teach them to go to the Children's Aid Society to get their wants supplied, only too glad to repay in kind the kindness others bestowed on them in their hour of destitution.

As an example, a few weeks ago, on a rainy day, there appeared at the office, No. 19 East Fourth street, a well-dressed young man, perhaps five-and twenty years of age. He stepped into the room filled with dripping, ragged boys, a party which was being fitted with better clothes for their Western life-journey. After asking permission, he spoke to them substantially as follows: "Boys, twelve years ago, I stood just where you stand now; I was a New-York orphan street-boy. Through the kind agency of this society I obtained a home at the West. Now I am married, and have a good farm, well stocked; but having no child, I seek for a boy to live in my family, and when my wife and I have no further use for the farm, that boy shall have it." Of course, there were plenty ready to embrace the opportunity.

The schedule for the year 1874 shows that our agents have placed children in twenty-five different States this year, also largely in New-York City, and ninety-six in other institutions. The whole number sent, 3,985, is in excess, by 284, of the year before. Since 1853 the society provided for 36,363 children. The Treasurer closes this, his twenty-second annual report, with more than usual satisfaction. For whatever of fears he or others may have heretofore entertained, there is now no room for any feelings but those of thankfulness and profound gratitude for having been permitted to engage in this work.

THE SEWER CLAIM INVESTIGATION.

The investigation relative to the claim of Charles Devlin—amounting to $54,000—for building a sewer in Seventh avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, was continued yesterday before Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, Deputy Controller Earle, the Corporation Counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith; Commissioner Van Nort, John H. Strahan, and others were present. Three contractors, William Baird, John D. Crimmins, and James Everard, testified that the date on the contract for the sewer was correct, and no one was called to disprove the fact. The witnesses also testified that the work was well done. Mr. Green stated that he felt justified in having the matter investigated, as he had received information that the contract had been antedated, and that the sewer had not been built according to the specifications. The Mayor then referred the case to the Corporation Counsel, and he decided that there was no ground for questioning the validity of the claim.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Early on Sunday morning a respectably-dressed man was found unconscious in an alley-way in Lexington avenue, near Forty-seventh street, bleeding from a wound in the head. He was taken to the Twenty-first Precinct station-house, and thence removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Sunday afternoon, without having regained his consciousness. Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination, and found an extensive fracture of the skull, which produced compression of the brain and death. Coroner Eickhoff has fixed no date for the inquest, in order to give the Twenty-first Precinct Police time to work up the case.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver 35¾	1700 Pacific Mail 44⅞
200 do 36	500 Quicksilver Pf. 42½
100 do 36⅛	100 Rock Island 100½
800 do 36	100 do s10. 100½
100 do s3. 36	1400 do 100⅝
100 do c. 36	300 do b3. 100⅜
400 do b3. 36¼	400 do 100⅜
200 do 36⅛	700 At. & Pacific Pf. 18
500 do 36	100 do 17⅞
700 West. Union s3. 80¼	100 do b3. 18
1300 do 80⅜	10 North-west. Pf. 60¼
1000 do b3. 80⅜	100 do s3. 60¾
1000 do 80½	100 do 60⅞
41 N. Y. C. & Hud. 101¼	700 do b3. 61
50 do 101½	200 Pac. R. of Mo. b3. 48
100 do b3. 101½	1500 St. Paul 37
600 Union Pacific 35⅞	300 do 37⅛
400 do c. 35⅞	100 do b3. 37¼
2700 do 36	300 do b3. 37⅜
1900 Erie Railway 27¾	1400 do 37⅛
400 do b3. 27¾	900 Tol. & Wabash 29⅞
600 do 27⅞	1100 do s3. 29¾
500 do c. 27⅞	100 do 29¾
200 do 28	400 do 29⅞
500 Lake Shore 80¾	800 do 30
500 do b3. 80⅞	100 do 30⅛
400 do 80⅞	1000 do 30¼
600 do b3. 81	200 do s3. 30¼
400 North-western 42¾	1100 do 30⅜
200 do c. 42¾	300 do b3. 30¼
1500 do 42⅞	100 St. Louis & Iron M. 24
3200 do 42¾	400 Ohio & Miss. 32
400 do s3. 42¾	300 do 32⅛
1800 do 42⅞	1100 do 32¼
1400 do 43	300 do c. 32¼
1300 do 43⅛	600 do 32⅜
600 do 43¼	1200 do 32⅜
300 do s3. 43⅛	300 do 32⅜
400 do 43¼	1000 do 32⅜
800 do b3. 43⅛	200 C., C. & I. C. s3. 9¼
600 do 43⅛	100 do 9⅜
400 do 43¼	85 do 9½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 118⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 115⅛
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 119⅜	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 119⅜
8,000 do 12. 120	500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 118¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 112⅛	50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 s3. 119⅜
16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 115⅜	6,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C. 113⅞
500 do small 115	60,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R. 112⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 114¼	7,000 do 12. 112¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 118½	3,000 do b.c. 112¾
1,000 do 118⅜	
10,000 do 118⅜	
750 do small 118	
10,000 do 12. 118⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x coup. b.c. 55	50 L. S. & M. S. 81
6,000 Tenn. 6s, old, b. c. c. 75⅜	700 do b.c. s3. 80⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n., x coup. b.c. 55	1300 do 81
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. b.c. 55¼	1700 do 81⅛
2,000 N. C. 6s, n., A. & O. 12½	100 do s4. 81
4,000 S. C. 6s, new, J. & J. bet.c. 21	2600 do 81
6,000 C., R. I. & P., 7s 108½	1000 do b3. 81
1,000 M. & St. P., 8s, 1st 108	2600 do s3. 80⅞
1,000 do 107½	700 do s3. 80¾
10,000 Long D. bs. 102¼	100 do b3. 80⅞
1,000 Erie 4th 97	800 do 80¾
1,000 Mich. C. 7s 100	200 T., W. & W. b.c. 30¼
2,000 M. & E. 1st 107¾	800 do 30⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 112	400 do s3. 30
2,000 O. & M., Con. 94½	100 do 30
2,000 O. & M., 2d 79¾	2600 U. Pacific b.c. 36
1,000 W. Pac. bds. 85¾	600 do s3. 36
20,000 U. Pac., 1st 91¼	500 do b3. 36⅛
4,000 do 91⅜	1700 do s3. 36
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. c. 88⅜	300 do b3. 36
10,000 U. P. S. F. b.c. 76¼	20 C. & P., G'd b.c. 89
2,000 C. P. G. bs. 95⅝	400 C. & N. W. b.c. s3. 43⅛
10,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s 100⅝	300 do 43⅛
1,000 C. & P. 4th 95	700 do 43¼
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 68½	2300 do 43⅜
1,000 T., P. & W., 1st, W. Div. 71	100 do b3. 43⅜
3,000 T. & W., 1st 90	400 do s3. 43¼
1,000 T. & W., 1st, St. L. Div. 74½	2600 do 43⅛
120 Am. Ex. Bank 112	10 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 61⅛
44 Bank of Com. 117¼	100 do 61½
105 Fourth Nat. B'k 97½	300 do s3. 61⅝
10 D. & H. Canal 116	100 do b3. 61½
800 Quicksilver b.c. 35¾	300 do b3. 61¼
100 do s3. 35¾	100 do 61⅛
100 do 35½	100 N. J. Central 107
100 do 35¼	200 C. & R. I. b.c. b3. 100¾
700 do 35	100 do 100¾
200 do b3. 35	700 do 100⅝
300 Quick. Pf. b.c. 42¾	100 do 100½
275 Am. D. Tel. b.c. 40	900 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 37¼
500 W. U. T. b.c. b3. 80¼	600 do 37⅜
700 do 80½	1900 do 37¼
1300 do 80⅝	225 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 57
1200 do 80½	50 do 57¼
1300 do 80⅜	145 Alb. & Susq. 98½
800 do s3. 80⅜	42 D., L. & W. 109½
100 A. & P. Tel. b.c. 19¾	200 do 109⅜
15 U. S. Ex. b.c. 64½	400 do b.c. 109⅜
50 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 101¼	40 C., B. & Q. b.c. 104
100 do s3. 101½	25 Alt. & T. H. b.c. 8½
10 Pac. Mail b.c. 44⅝	100 do c. 9¼
100 do s3. 44¾	100 H. & St. Jo. 26
600 do b3. 44⅞	300 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b.c. 34½
800 do 44¾	130 Joliet & Chicago 98½
2200 do 44⅝	100 P. R. of Mo. b.c. 47¾
700 Erie Railway b.c. 28	100 St. L., I. M. & So. b.c. 25
1200 do 27⅞	100 M., K. & T. R. b.c. 10
600 do 27¾	5 M. & Ess. b.c. 98⅝
400 do 27⅝	300 Atl. & Pac Pf. b.c. 18⅛
100 do b3. 27¾	100 do 18
100 do b30. 27¾	100 do 17¾
600 do 27⅝	100 do 17½
300 do b3. 27⅜	600 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 32⅝
1300 do 27½	2200 do 32¾
100 do s3. 27⅜	700 do 32⅝
100 Harlem b.c. 131	2300 do b3. 32¾
	500 do 32⅞
	200 do 32¾
	300 do 32⅝
	200 do s3. 32½
	400 do 32⅝
	1000 do 32¾
	900 do b3. 32¾
	100 do s3. 32¾
	100 C., C. & I. C. b.c. 9⅜
	200 do 9½
	100 do s3. 9½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 S. C. 6s, N. F. 6¾	200 Rock Island c. 100½
24,000 N. W. Cons. C. gold bonds 85	100 do 100⅝
20,000 U. P. S. F. b3. 76⅜	300 Lake Shore 80⅞
500 West. Union b3. 80½	900 do 80¾
100 do 80½	600 do s3. 80¾
100 Quicksilver 35	400 do b3. 80⅞
200 do 35⅜	2400 do 80⅞
100 St. Paul s3. 37⅛	10 do 80¾
100 do 37⅛	100 Tol. & Wab. b3. 30
100 do 37¼	100 do b3. 30⅛
100 Pacific Mail b60 44⅝	900 Union Pacific 36
100 do 44½	100 do s3. 35⅞
100 do 44⅜	500 do 36
100 do 44½	1400 do b3. 36⅛
500 Erie Railway 27⅜	300 do c. 36⅛
100 do s30. 27¼	100 Del. L. & W. b3. 109½
100 do b3. 27⅜	100 North-western Pf. 61¼
50 do 27½	2100 North-west. s3. 43
100 do s3. 27¼	900 do 43⅛
300 do 27¼	1400 do 43¼
100 do 27⅜	600 do s3. 43⅛
800 do b3. 27½	300 Atlantic & P., P. 17¼
100 do 27½	200 do s3. 17¼
1100 Ohio & Miss. b3. 32¾	800 do 17½
600 do 32⅝	200 do 17¾
500 do 32¾	100 C., C. & I. C. 9⅜
1400 do b3. 32⅞	300 do 9¼
1500 do 32⅞	100 Panama 115

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$9,300 U. S. 6s, R. '81 119⅛	$1000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 119⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81 119⅞	1,000 do 119¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 112¾	30,000 do b.c. 119⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N. 118½	70,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 113
	10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s 119

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex. coup. 55	100 L. S. & Mo. S. b.c. 80⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st 112⅜	400 do s3. 80¾
1,000 U. P. S. Fd. 76½	600 do 80¾
1,000 M. C. 8s, S. F. 112¼	200 do s3. 80⅝
2,000 Erie 3d 100	700 do b3. 80¾
4,000 C. & N. W. con. 89	700 do 80⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. Con., Coup. G. B. 84¾	500 do b3. 80⅝
10,000 L. Dock bds. 103	1000 do 80½
4,000 Mich. S. 2d 99½	300 do s3. 80½
1,000 M. S. S. F. B. 104¼	900 do 80⅝
6,000 C. F. & M. 1st 82½	200 U. Pac. b.c. s3. 36
1,000 M. & Es. 7s, '71 99	300 do b4. 36
12 Am. Ex. Bank 112	200 do 36
55 Fourth Nat. Bk. 97½	300 do b3. 35⅞
1100 W. U. Tel. b.c. b3. 80⅝	700 do 35⅞
300 do 80⅝	100 C. & R. I. b.c. 100⅜
100 do s3. 80½	300 C. & N. W. b.c. 43¼
400 do 80⅜	900 do s3. 43⅛
100 do s3. 80¼	600 do 43⅛
500 do 80¼	800 do s3. 43
100 do b3. 80⅜	400 do 43
20 C. Coal of Md. b.c. 48	600 do s3. 42⅞
200 Quicksilver b.c. 35½	800 do 42⅞
900 do 35¾	1500 do 42¾
200 do 35⅜	200 do s3. 42⅝
400 do 35¼	200 do 42¾
600 do s3. 35¼	200 do b3. 42⅞
50 U. S. Express 64⅞	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 61⅛
70 Am. Express 65	300 do 61
50 W. F. Exp. b.c. 82	100 do 60¾
1000 Pac. Mail b.c. 44½	200 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 37⅜
800 do 44⅜	700 do 37½
100 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 101½	100 do s3. 37⅜
100 C. & Pitts. guar. 88½	100 do 37¼
40 do b.c. 88¾	100 do s10. 37⅛
1100 E. Railway b.c. 27½	100 do 37⅛
700 do 27⅜	400 do 37¼
300 do b30. 27½	200 do b3. 37¼
200 do 27⅜	200 do 37⅛
100 do s10. 27¼	100 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b.c. 57
100 do b3. 27⅜	100 do 56¾
100 do b3. 27½	200 Tol., Wab. & W. b.c. 30
100 do b3. 27⅝	600 do 29⅞
200 do 27⅝	200 do s3. 29¾
200 At. & Pac. Pf. b.c. 17½	20 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 32½
100 do b3. 17½	600 do 32¾
100 Mo. K. & Tex. b.c. 10	600 do 32⅝
100 Alton & T. H. b.c. 9½	500 do b3. 32⅜
100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. 22	100 St. L., I. M. & So. 25
	100 do b.c. 25
	100 C., C. & I. C. b.c. 9⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$80,000 U. S. 5-20s, Reg., '65, N. 118¼	200 Rock Island 100⅜
40,000 U. S. 5-20s, Reg., '67 118⅞	100 N. Western 42¾
2,000 U. P. 1st 91½	200 do b3. 42⅞
4,000 U. P. S. Fd. 76½	700 do s3. 42¾
900 West. Union 80¼	500 do s3. 42⅝
300 do s3. 80¼	400 do 42¾
100 do 80¼	100 St. Paul b3. 37½
100 Lake Shore s3. 80½	100 St. Paul Pf. s3. 56¾
100 do s4. 80½	900 Tol. & Wab. 29¾
100 do b4. 80½	100 do c. 29⅝
100 Pac. Mail s10. 44¾	400 do 29⅝
400 do 44¼	100 do s5. 29½
1300 do 44¾	200 do s3. 29½
300 do 44¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. 25¾
1200 do 44¾	200 Chi., B. & Q. 103¾
500 do b3. 44¾	100 Ohio & Miss. 32⅝
200 do 44¼	1200 do 32½
700 Erie Railway 27½	400 do b3. 32½
100 do 27¾	200 C., C. & I. C. s3. 9¼
200 Panama 115	100 do 9⅜
500 Union Pac. s3. 35⅞	300 Atlantic & Pac. P. 17¼
	100 Pac. R. of Mo. b3. 47¾

TUESDAY, Nov. 24—P. M.

The early quotations from London to-day, including everything down to 2:30 o'clock at that place, were ⅛ lower for consols, and ⅛@⅜ per cent. better for our bonds. Erie was lower at 25⅜@25⅝@25¼. The later dispatch, dated 4:30 P. M., and not received here until afternoon, quoted consols at 93@93 1-16 for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account, showing probably some anticipation there of dearer rates of interest, while our securities were fully firm at the advance noted. The last London price of Erie was 25, or 1 per cent. lower than Monday. The immediate effect of the foreign news was an increased firmness in gold, which sold at 111⅝, and by 11 o'clock was advanced to 111¾, shortly afterward to 111 13-16, with even one or two transactions at 111⅞, buyer three days; then sold at 111¾, and so remained during most of the afternoon, but finally closed offered at that price, with 111 11-16 bid. The rate for gold loans was 1@3¼ ₱ cent. for carrying during the morning, and later 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. The effort to advance the gold premium has met with only a moderate degree of success to-day, and the foreign bankers who have to do with the outward movement of our securities were free sellers, there being a fair margin for profit on operations of that character, and a steady demand for the Short Sight Exchange at full rates of yesterday, say $4 90 to the £ sterling. Sixty-day bills are in less request, and may be quoted about $4 85¼ against $4 85½ last reported. There is still a scarcity of Commercial bills, the export movement of produce being checked by the advance in domestic prices, although the quotation of Gold is fractionally dearer. It will be noticed by our Chicago dispatches that wheat has advanced there to-day to 92⅞. It is to be hoped that the farmers will derive some benefit from the speculative demand for one of their great staple products, especially as they have so great a surplus to sell. The Java took out no specie, but we hear of $300,000 gold already packed for export by Thursday's steamers, as it must be on board before the holiday. Probably there will still be time to-morrow to withdraw it.

The firmness in gold and the advanced London quotations for bonds, together contributed to stiffen the market for Government stocks here, especially as the inquiry from our own people for investment shows no sign of abatement. There has been an improvement of ⅛@¼ per cent. in most descriptions, and the market is characterized by the same general features as lately mentioned. The best prices of the season so far have been made to-day, and the apparent tendency is still upward. One would naturally suppose that a point could perhaps be reached at which the domestic investor would pause, look about him, and inquire whether nothing else could be done with his money, but the extreme prices paid to-day for some of the favorite railroad mortgages would in that case probably discourage him. We note sales of New-York Central Firsts at 112@112⅜, and proportionately high figures for some other sorts. There is a continued demand for the Pacific Railroad Mortgages, Unions especially, at an improvement over yesterday. These bonds and the Centrals have long been in high esteem with a numerous class of investors, a class which is perceptibly enlarging, although the bonds are only 6 ₱ cents, and are selling at 91¼ and 95¾. Southern State Bonds are rather neglected to-day, and, on a small business, are slightly lower for Virginias and Tennessees.

The stock market has been fairly active and the dealings in the various speculative shares have been brisk and animated. The place in the front rank, long occupied by Lake Shore, appeared to-day to have been usurped by North-western, which took the lead of the whole list in respect of the volume of business and improvement in price. Lake Shore was not far behind, however, as will be seen by our table below. Ohios were next in importance, and showed particular firmness. Erie, in obedience to the quotation from London, was conspicuously weak, though much better in tone in the final dealings. The advance in North-western to 43⅜, in St. Paul to 37⅜, in Lake Shore to 81⅛, and in Ohios to 32⅞, brought out some considerable amounts of long stock, which were sold to realize good profits and await the next turn. These realizations, and in the last half hour some large sales for short account, finally changed the course of the market, which, at the close, was rather weak. The later efforts of the Bear party were directed chiefly against Pacific Mail, which were sold down to 44¼ on some statement about its balance sheet, of which we shall doubtless hear a good deal more to-morrow. Enough has been said against Pacific Mail to depress it very materially, if the Bears did not express such eagerness to buy at every decline. Union Pacific was extremely steady, even at the last, when the general list had lost much of its strength. Curiously enough, the people who have been supposed to be large holders of this stock, while working for lower prices elsewhere, were to-day borrowers of Union Pacific for delivery, taking large lots of it free of interest. Some surprise was expressed at this action, and different conclusions were drawn from it.

The investment shares were in good general request, with a fair trade at steady prices.

Money remains very easy, with most of the business at 3 ₱ cent. for call loans. Exceptions were at 3½ and 2½ ₱ cent. There is a fair borrowing demand for stocks, aside from the special inquiry above noted for Union Pacific.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 24.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	112½	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119⅛	119⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	112⅝	112¾
American Gold	111⅝	111¾
Bills on London, sixty days	$4 85½	$4 85¼
New-York Central and Hudson	101½	101⅜
Harlem	130½	131
Erie	28	27⅜
Lake Shore	80¾	80½
Wabash	29⅞	29½
Rock Island	100⅜	100⅜
North-western	42⅝	42¾
North-western Preferred	60½	60½
St. Paul	36⅞	37¼
St. Paul Preferred	56¾	56⅝
Union Pacific	35⅞	35⅞
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44¼
Panama	115	115
Western Union	80¼	80¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	9⅜	9⅜
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107
Delaware, Lackawanna and West'n	109¼	109⅜
Atlantic and Pacific Preferred	17⅜	17¼
Missouri Pacific	47⅞	47⅜

The following shows the range of prices, and the number of shares sold:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	101½	101½	441
Harlem	131	131	100
Erie	28	27¼	14,850
Lake Shore	81⅛	80½	24,460
Wabash	30⅜	29½	10,400
North-Western	43⅜	42⅝	33,500
North-Western Preferred	61⅝	60¾	2,420
Rock Island	100¾	100⅜	4,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37½	37	9,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	57	56¾	572
Ohio & Mississippi	32⅞	32	23,400
New-Jersey Central	107	107	100
Union Pacific	36⅛	35⅞	14,800
C. C. & Ind. Central	9½	9¼	1,585
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26	25¾	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	34½	34¼	300
Pittsburg	88½	88½	160
Panama	115	115	300
D., L. & Western	109½	109⅜	742
Western Union Telegraph	80⅝	80¼	13,800
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44¼	11,110
Quicksilver	36¼	35	6,100
Quicksilver Preferred	42¾	42¾	800
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	82	82	50
American Express	65	65	70
United States Express	64⅞	64½	65
Iron Mountain	25	24	400
Atlantic Pacific, Preferred	18⅛	17¼	3,500
Missouri Pacific	48	47⅜	400
Total shares sold			177,848

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	119	119¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	119⅛	119¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119⅞	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¼	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114½	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New, Coupons	115¾	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New, Registered	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	118⅞	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	119¼	119½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	118¾	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	119⅛	119⅜
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	113	113⅛
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113¾	114
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅞	113
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¾	113
Gold	111⅝	111¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1874.

Gold receipts	$647,985 29
Gold payments	279,178 26
Gold balance	54,675,480 83
Currency receipts	542,124 40
Currency receipts	764,273 86
Currency balance	51,471,020 29
Customs	225,000 00

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$39,899,000
Gold balances	1,698,095
Currency balances	2,037,675

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,470,102
Currency balances	3,407,936
Gold exchanges	5,748,625
Gold balances	1,141,031

The Sub-treasury paid out $75,000 for interest and $208,000 in redemption of bonds. The Customs receipts were $225,000. Internal-revenue receipts at Washington, $151,000. National Bank notes received for redemption, $423,000.

The following is the comparative statement of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 24 and since January 1:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
For the week	$5,725,763	$6,582,249	$3,991,057
Previous	205,133,530	265,192,846	256,158,088
Since Jan. 1	$210,859,293	$271,775,095	$260,149,145
Gold	113¼	109⅜	111½

The imports of Specie at this port for the past week amount to

week amount to	$31,622
Previously reported	4,833,618
Total since Jan. 1, 1874	$4,865,240
Same time 1873	17,026,770
Same time 1872	5,377,282
Same time 1871	8,422,001
Same time 1870	11,284,876
Same time 1869	14,870,752
Same time 1868	6,528,237
Same time 1867	3,028,223
Same time 1866	9,264,092

The following were the bids at the Stock Exchange for State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	36	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
Alabama 8s, '88	42	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	20	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	110
Ark. 7s Miss. O. & R. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	110
Ark. 7s Ark. Cen. R.	7½	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	110
California 7s	114	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	113
Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	108
Georgia 6s	79	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	108
Georgia 7s, n. bds	90	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	28
Georgia 7s, indorsed	85	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	51
Georgia 7s, g. bds	76	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	51
Indiana 5s	101	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ja. & J.	36
Illinois coupon 6s, '77	102	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ap. & O.	36
Illinois coupon 6s, '79	102	N. C., F. Act, '66	20
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C., new bds., J. & J.	16
Kentucky 6s	101	N. C., new bds., A. & O.	12
Louisiana 6s	25	N. C., S. T., class 1	7
Louisiana n. bds.	25	N. C., S. T., class 2	7
Louisiana 6s, n. Fl. d.	21	N. C., S. T., class 3	6
Louisiana 7s, Pen.	21	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	27½	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	25	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Louisiana 8s, L. bs, '75.	25	Rhode Island 6s	104
Michigan 6s, '78–'79	103½	South Carolina 6s	30
Michigan 6s, '83	103½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	21
Michigan 7s, '90	101	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20
Mo. 6s due in '74	101	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	25
Mo. 6s due in '75	101¼	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	6½
Mo. 6s due in '76	98⅜	Tennessee 6s, old	73½
Mo. 6s due in '77	98⅜	Tenn. 6s, o., ex coup.	53½
Mo. 6s due in '78	96½	Tenn. 6s, new bds	73
Mo. 6s due in '79	96	Tenn. 6s, n. bds., ex C.	54½
Mo. 6s due in '80	96¼	Tenn. 6s, n. bds., n. s.	55⅛
Fund. bds. due in '94	94	Texas 10s, '76	98½
L. bs. due '81–'91 inc.	95½	Virginia 6s, old	39
Asy. or Univ. due '92	93¾	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	39
Han. & St. Jo. due '75	101	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	39
Han. & St. Jo. due '76	90	Va. 6s, ex matured C.	53
Han. & St. Jo. due '86	94	Va. 6s, ex m. C., 2d s.	43
Han. & St. Jo. due '87	94		
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	108¼		
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	108¼		

The gross earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad for October were as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Gross earnings	$115,258	$123,674
Expenses	80,343	73,168
Net earnings	$34,915	$50,506
Increase in net earnings		15,581

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874.

COFFEE.—Rio has been offering rather more freely in the local market, and quoted lower, quotations having been reduced fully ½c. on prime, and ¼c. ₱ lb. on fair and good invoices, without leading to much animation, the demand having been quite moderate. Of the Ontario's cargo, further sales of 4,914 bags have been made, and of the Fairy Belle's, 600 bags, on the basis of the modified prices. The stock in first hands, here this evening, is 32,529 bags. Other kinds are in light request within the previous range. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@18½c.; La Guayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c.; Mocha and Padang, 28c.@30c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more active movement noted for early delivery, mainly for export, the higher range of gold having had the effect of stimulating purchases for shipment. Prices have not varied materially. The offerings have been fair at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,670 bales, (of which 246 bales were placed on last evening,) including 1,808 bales to shippers, 483 bales to spinners, and 379 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Middling, 16c., ₱ lb. The business for forward delivery has been fair, with prices quoted a shade firmer, but closing weaker. The Liverpool advices are of a steady market. Sales have been reported, since our last of 14,400 bales, of which 2,000 bales were on last evening, and 12,400 bales to-day, with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 25-32c.@14 13-16c.; December, 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c.; January, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; February, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; March, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; April, 16 1-16c.@16 1-32c.; May, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; June, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c., and July at 16⅞c.@16 15-16c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 7,008 bales, including 2,457 bales from Norfolk, 1,087 bales from Galveston, 39 bales from Washington, N. C., 5 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 912 bales from Baltimore, and 2,508 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were about 26,461 bales, and thus far this week 82,132 bales, against 77,011 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,193,905 bales, against 945,845 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 16,108 bales; to the Continent, 5,480 bales; stock in New-York, 97,672 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 543,644 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14⅛	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour at generally unchanged prices. Trade and family Extras have been rather more sought after in a jobbing way, within our range. Shipping Extras have been less active, owing partly to the difficulty of procuring freight room, for prompt use, and partly to the somewhat firmer views of holders of desirable lines. Superfine and No. 2 stock in request and favoring sellers, on very limited offerings, of the better qualities. The sales since our last have been 15,150 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 10, chiefly at $3 65@$4; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for about fair to very good, and $4 65 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 15; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 05@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5@$5 70, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; Western trade and family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $5@$6 50; Western trade and family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, at $5@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 10@$7 75; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 85; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher, in exceptional instances up to $9 50@$10 ₱ bbl....Included in the sales have been 5,800 bbls. shipping stock within our range, in good part Minnesota Extras....Southern Flour has been in rather better request in a jobbing way, at unaltered figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 10 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been in limited supply and good demand, within the range of from $4 35@$5 85 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 525 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active, but rather easier in price, within the range from $4 15@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 70@$4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,170 bbls., including 500 bbls. Brandywine at $5 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling in a jobbing way at from $1 55@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been in moderate request since our last within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in lots, within the range of $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A brisk trade has been reported in Spring Wheat, mainly for export, though partly for milling and on speculative account, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing quite firmly, on restricted offerings. The business has been mainly in No. 2, and low grade Spring, which constituted the bulk of the available supply. Winter Wheat has been held with more confidence, on a limited offering of prime to choice stock, and a fair demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 251,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring, mostly at $1 20 for Sheboygan, afloat; $1 18@$1 19 for Old No. 2 Spring (odd lots;) $1 14½@$1 15 for New No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 12 for prime New No. 2 Chicago do., do.; $1 15@$1 16 for New No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 12@$1 13 for No. 2 North-west Spring, car lots; $1 07@$1 11 for No. 3 Spring, mainly at $1 08½@$1 09 for Chicago stock, in store; $1 06@$1 26 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 25@$1 40 for ordinary to very choice White Western; $1 26@$1 29 for good to very choice Amber Western, mostly at $1 28½ for prime Michigan, afloat; $1 18@$1 26 for ordinary to very choice Red Western. ....Business in Corn has been quite animated at a further improvement of fully 1c. ₱ bushel, closing strong. The demand has been, in good part, for export, with a fair home trade and some speculative inquiry. The dealings have been largely in old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 192,000 bushels at 91c.@93½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 92½c.@93c. for stock, afloat, and 91c.@92c. for do., in store, closing @92c. for strictly prime, in store, and 93c. for prime, afloat; 93½c.@94½c. for old Yellow Western; 83c.@87c. for new Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, mainly at 86c.@87c. for very good to prime samples; 83c. for unsound do., in store....Rye quiet, and quoted at 93c.@97½c. as the extremes....Barley has been quoted lower, on a more liberal offering of stock, and a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 19,500 bushels prime Canada West at $1 50; a boat load of do., (rumored,) at $1 55; 4,000 bushels two rowed State at $1 35; 1,000 bushels four rowed at $1 45....Barley Malt has been quiet, since our last, within the nominal range of $1 25@$1 75, the latter for choice....Canada Peas, inactive to-day; quoted, in bond, at $1 15 ₱ bushel, at which rate the last sale was made....Oats have been quite freely purchased, mainly on local trade account, though partly on speculation, at an advance of 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing buoyantly. Offerings of prime stock much lighter. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 97,590 bushels at 66½c.@69c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, car stock, with 69c. bid, and up to 70c. asked for strictly prime Chicago, afloat; 67c.@70c. for White Western, from cars and afloat; 69c. for choice White do., in store, (10,000 bushels;) 66½c.@68½c. for Mixed State, chiefly at 68c.@68½c. for prime to choice, afloat; 68c.@70c. for White do., mainly at 69c.@70c., afloat....Feed in moderate jobbing demand at from $20@$30 ₱ ton....Buckwheat dull; odd car lots quoted at 75c.@78½c.; full lines of State held as high as 85c., which was altogether above the views of buyers, who were not willing to name as a bid over 75c. ₱ bushel.

PETROLEUM—There has been more confident inquiry noted for supplies, with prices showing more firmness, on less urgent offerings. Crude has been more sought after, on the basis of 5¼c. in bulk, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls....Refined has been in better request and quoted higher, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 2,500 bbls., deliverable by Dec. 15, at 10⅞c., at Philadelphia, 5,500 bbls. for early delivery at 10¼c.@10½c., closing at 10½c.@10⅝c. And at Baltimore, 10,000 bbls. at 10¼c....Refined, in cases, 16⅜c....City Naphtha, 10½c.@10⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, but quoted essentially unchanged as to price, for early delivery, with sales reported of only 175 bbls. Western Mess at $20 87@$21; a small lot of New do., uninspected, at $21; and small lots of Prime Mess, within the range of $18 50@$19 75, and Eastern Prime at $16@$17 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 750 bbls., January options, at $21; and 250 bbls. February, at $21 25....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for City....Cut Meats have been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business, chiefly in City bulk stock, including Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c.; Smoked Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Pickled Hams at 11½c.; Smoked Hams at 13¼c.@13¾c., and Pickled Bellies at 10¼c.@10¾c.—the latter for very light averages....Bacon has been in limited demand, with City Long Clear, for prompt delivery, quoted at 11c.; Long and Short Clear, December and January deliveries, at 10⅜c.; and Short Clear, same options, at 10¾c....Lard has been in good demand for early delivery, and quoted rather steadier in price, with sales reported of 650 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c.; 225 tcs. City do. at 13¾c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c.; 100 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14⅜c., with Continental lots quoted at 14½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam liberal sales have been reported at firmer prices, including 2,750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 2,000 tcs., seller six months, at 13½c., closing at 13½c.@13 9-16c.; 2,000 tcs., seller January, at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; and 3,750 tcs., seller February, at 13⅝c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c. ₱ lb. And of Refined, 700 tierces for the Continent, December option, on private terms....Beef has been slow of sale on the basis of former quotations. We quote New at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams in fair request at $21@$22 50 for best Western....The dealings in most kinds of Butter have been on a restricted scale, and the general market has been quoted weak and somewhat irregular. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and nearby products; 40c.@47c. for very choice to very fancy; 19c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy....Cheese has been attracting rather more attention, in part for export, at firm prices for the finer qualities of stock. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c., ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The business in the way of berth freights has been fair as to Cotton engagements, by sail and steam, for British ports, and Provisions for the Continent at about previous figures; but otherwise tame, with rates quoted somewhat less firm, especially for Grain room which was less sought after. The chartering movement was comparatively light, with rates ruling about steady. Tonnage for the Petroleum trade was in most request. Grain tonnage attracted but little attention, and the few bids reported were most unsatisfactory to shipowners. Some inquiry prevailed for vessels for general cargo, but not of a very confident nature. The general market closed rather dull.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 697 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,868 head, or 404 cars, against 307 cars for the same time last week; market almost at a dead lock; a few sales were made to country buyers at last week's prices, owners asking strong last week's prices, and regular buyers demanding ¼c. commission; not sufficient sales to indicate the tone of the market. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 400 head, making the total supply, for this week thus far 5,600 head, against 9,400 head for the same time last week; market at a dead lock; buyers and sellers ½c. apart; no sales reported. Hogs—Receipts to-day 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,300 head, against 25,500 head for the same time last week; the market was a shade weaker, which is attributed to the inferior grade of the offerings; almost 2,000 head were disposed of; Yorkers, $6 40@$6 65; heavy Hogs, $6 75@$7 20.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 24.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 949 head. The inquiry for live stock was light. A number of loads of good Oxen were sold at $9 50@$10; sales of choice at $10 50; extra at $9 50@$10; first quality, $8 50@$9 25; second quality, $6@$8; third quality, $4 50@$5 50. Dressed Poultry was received in large quantities, it being Thanksgiving week. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,040 head. The few arrivals were taken at last week's prices. There was no life to the trade. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$3 75 each; extra, $4@$6; Spring Lambs, 5c.@6½c.; a few choice at 7c.@7½c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, 93½c.; No. 2 do., 92¼c., cash; December, 92¾c.; January, 93¾c.; No. 3 Spring, 85½c.; Rejected, 81c.@81½c. Corn lower and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 80½c., cash; 75¾c. all the year; 71¼c. for May; New No. 2 Mixed, 67c.@68c.; Rejected, 65c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 54c., cash; 53⅝c., all the year; Rejected, 51c. Rye active and higher; No. 2 at 91c.@92c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 26½, cash or December; No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 14. Pork active and higher; $20, cash or all the year; $20 85, February. Lard higher and in fair demand; $13 12½, cash or all the year; $13 40, February. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; all loose, partly cured. Green Meats unchanged. Whisky lower and in fair demand at 97½c. On call at the board this afternoon, Wheat closed firm at 92⅜c., December; 93¾c., January. Corn, 81c., cash; 77c., all the year. Pork, $20 85, February. Lard, 13⅛c. bid, all the year; sales at 13½c., February. Receipts—9,500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 24,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24.—Flour firmer and higher on low grades; Superfine Winter, $4; extra do., $4@$4 25; double extra do., $4 25@$4 50. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08½@$1 09½; No. 3 do., $1 00½@$1 01. Corn firmer; New, 71c@73c. Oats opened firmer and better at 59c.@59½c.; closed unsettled and lower at 58c. Barley—No. 2 Spring higher at $1 35@$1 40. Rye scarce, held higher; no sales. Whisky firm at $1. Pork firmer for futures; spot weak at $19 75, cash; $20 50, February. Green Hams, 10c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon—Only a small order trade. Lard firmer and better at 12⅞c., seller six months; 13c., November; 13⅛c., January. Live Hogs firm; common and mixed, $6 50@$6 75; Packers, $7@$7 25. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs, 1,500 Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—11,664 bbls. Flour, 96,576 bushels Wheat, 61,190 bushels Corn, 32,900 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Canal shipments; no Grain shipped to-day. Rail exports—123,749 bushels Wheat, 40,478 bushels Corn, 29,400 bushels Oats, 15,292 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Baker's, $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7. Wheat dull; the only sales reported were small lots of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 06; Chicago No. 2 do. at 99c.; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 14@1 16; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 28. Corn inactive but stronger; sales of Low-Mixed Toledo at 78c.; new High-mixed held at 80c. Oats firm; Western held at 58c. Rye nominally 96c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 40@$1 45; Western, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—Flour quiet; nominally firmer. Wheat in fair demand and firmer; No. 1, $1; No. 2, 93¾c.; November, 93⅝c.; December, 92⅜c. Oats steady, firm; No. 2, in store, 53c. Corn quiet, lower; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 76c. Rye scarce, higher; No. 1, $1 02½. Barley lower, firm at the decline; No. 2 Spring, cash, November, and all the year, $1 31; No. 3 Spring, in store, $1 15. Provisions firm. Pork, $20, cash or all the year. Lard nominal; 13½c. for Steam and Kettle. Meats held firmly. Hams in pickle, 15 lbs. average, at 11c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6½c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,500 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 05@$1 08. Corn steady at 70c. Oats steady at 55c.@60c. Rye quiet but firm at $1 07@$1 08. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Fall, $1 45@$1 50. Butter firm. Pork steady at $20 75@$21 spot, $21 last half of February. Lard firm and scarce; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats quiet but partly cured Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10⅝c., all loose; Shoulders, 8¼c., buyer last half of February. Bacon firm, only a limited jobbing demand; stock scarce. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky active and higher at 99c. Live Hogs firmer and higher; medium to fair Packing, $7 15@$7 35; good Packing and Butchers', $7 40@$7 55; bulk of sales at $7 25@$7 45; receipts, 9,000; shipments, 590.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Flour steady; sales 2,400 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20. Corn firm; sales 1,600 bushels new High Mixed at 90c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 49@$1 50. Peas dull; sales 3,500 bushels Canada at $1 12, free. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Through shipments by canal have closed for the season. Lake Receipts—218,000 feet of lumber. Canal Shipments—20,000 bushels Wheat, 28,300 bushels Barley, 11,000 bushels Oats, 25,500 bushels Rye. The amount of Grain in the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, as near as can be ascertained, is 716,000 bushels Wheat, 286,000 bushels Corn, 193,000 bushels Oats, 359,000 bushels Barley, 41,000 bushels Rye, 76,000 bushels Peas.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 33c. Rosin firm at $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 65 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—The Day Calendar for Wednesday will be: Nos. 29, 70, 30, 90, 35, 36, 105, 106.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
46—Endemann vs. The Mayor, &c.
19—Woodridge vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.
73—Female Academy of the Sacred Heart vs. The Mayor, &c.
Law and fact.
171—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.
249—Rosenfeld vs. Ettinger et al.
365—Ferris vs. Ferris et al.
258—Ryckman vs. Ferry.
259—Wormser vs. Ames et al.
263—Wilson vs. Deen.
280—Quackenbush vs. Cammann.
290—Schenck, &c., vs. Smith et al.
301—Oppenheimer vs. Von Biels et al.
314—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Keech et al.
320—Sink, Administratrix, vs. Sink.
325—Whitlock vs. Niles.
328—Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.
330—Halstead vs. Seaman.
333—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
334—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
335—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
345—Kellogg vs. Watson et al.
348—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor, &c.
350—Corwin vs. McVity et al.
354—Hall et al. vs. Haas et al.
355—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
358—Nash vs. Kemp.
361—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
364—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
370—Weil vs. Martin.
371—Koehler, &c., vs. Strappers et al.
372—Brody, &c., vs. Brody.
375—Fellows vs. Rooney et al.
376—Ulmann vs. Haas et al.
6—Hunter et al. vs. Brennan et al.
20—Lupton vs. Smith et al.
39—Goodman vs. Raynor.
48—Stephens vs. Board of Education of Brooklyn.
51—Daly vs. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York.
57—Martha et al. vs. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York.
79—Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold.
89—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
150—Frueauff, Administratrix, vs. Skiddy et al.
5—Halloway vs. Stevens, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
33—Smith vs. Cornell, &c.
54—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
61—Robinson vs. Hatch.
72—Gray vs. Green, &c.
80—Surek vs. Wies, &c.
125—Carroll vs. Soper.
137—Hunt vs. Chapman.
184—Matter of J. H. Keyser and C. J. Gollier.
188—Bevoise vs. Willard.
189—Hopper vs. Crooks.
199—Robinson vs. Hatch.
205—Insurance Co. of N. Amer. vs. Oertel.
209—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
230—Levy vs. Cristaler.
234—Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.
235—Rice, &c., vs. Disbrow, &c.
245—Matter of George W. Palmer, Jr.
246—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.
249—Pratt vs. International Steam-ship Co.
250—Sherman vs. Mason.
252—Hall vs. Wagner, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Case on—No. 1990—Dewitt, et al. vs. Keleman.
No day calendar until Friday, Nov. 27, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
4065—Kuse, Administrator, &c., vs. N. Y. and N. H. and H. R. R. Co.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
3659—Dutchess County Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Hatchfield et al.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
4375—Basso vs. Levy et al.
1747—Covert vs. Beman, Executor.
3887—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
3675—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1921—De Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.
1953—Bonney, Administratrix, &c., vs. Stewart.
1799—American Med. Co. vs. Zooger.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
673½—Miller vs. Moller et al.
2111—Emberson vs. Waddell.
1961—Platt, &c., vs. Van Orden.
211—Bray, President, &c., vs. Cascit.
3353—Barstow et al. vs. Hansen et al.
2115—Wilcox Silver-plate Co. vs. Green.

SUPERIOR COURT—JURY TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Case on—No. 672—Woods vs. Janes.
No day calendar.
No other cause will be taken up this term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
211—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
494½—Devlin vs. Castello.
225—Detchy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Heyderker vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
195—Keohr vs. O'Brien.
1622—Caffe vs. Barlach.
1009—Houston vs. Washburn.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
1250—Percy vs. Morgan.
1253—Beaumont vs. Kempton.
805—Gallet vs. Nichols.
2021—Schimmel vs. Erie Railway Co.
2241—Thatcher vs. The Mayor, &c.
2242—Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Friday, Nov. 27, 1874.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Martin Godfrey, mayhem.
James Coyle, felonious assault and battery.
August Saune, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Lynch, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Clark, grand larceny.
Frank Kelly, grand larceny.
Mary E. Dolan, grand larceny.
John Flanigan, larceny from the person.
Mary McMullin, larceny from the person.
John O'Brien, larceny from the person.
Michael Marony, larceny from the person.
Louis Kurmitzski, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Loring M. Black, violation of the Excise laws.
Timothy Farrell, violation of the Excise laws.
Patrick Farrell, violation of the Excise laws.
William C. Yorke, violation of the Excise laws.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Speir.

ADMINISTERING ON A DEAD MAN'S ESTATE.

Martha D. Roderigues vs. The East River Savings Institution.—A few years since the plaintiff in this case with her husband sailed for Cuba. The vessel in which they sailed was wrecked, and both at the time were supposed to be lost. Isabella McNeill, the next of kin, applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration on the supposed deceased man's estate, obtained them, and, under them, drew from the East River Savings Bank about $800, which had been deposited there by Roderigues. Some time after the wife of Roderigues arrived in this City, and it then became known that she and her husband had not been lost, as was supposed, but had reached Cuba, and her husband had died there subsequent to the date when letters of administration were issued on his estate. Under these circumstances the widow (plaintiff in this case) took out letters of administration and applied to the bank for the money, which, under a mistake of facts, had been already paid to the previous administratrix. The bank refused to pay and the present suit was brought to enforce payment. A demurrer was interposed on the part of the bank, and this demurrer has now been overruled by Judge Speir, and judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff, the Judge holding that, under the circumstances, the bank was liable to pay the money a second time.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Lawrence.

Phelan vs. Collender; motion for continuance of the injunction pendente lite is denied, with costs to abide the event. Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Sanford vs. Edwards; motion granted.
Corbin, Jr., vs. Knapp; I do not think, as matter of discretion, I can allow this ex parte.
Rogers vs. Putnam; motion granted.
In the matter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; motion denied.
Oppenheimer vs. Von Biels; memorandum.
Asher vs. Winchester; memorandum.
Reilly vs. Clark; motion denied with leave to renew.
In the matter of Levison vs. Spaulding; motion denied.
Clementi vs. Cushney; granted.
In the matter of Martin S. McMahon; granted.
In the matter of McAdams; defendant discharged.
Goodman vs. Stricker; memorandum.
Weed vs. Weed; memorandum.
Disbrow vs. Jacobs; memorandum.
Seward vs. Whitman; motion denied.
Howland vs. Taylor; order granted.
New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment vs. Ellingwood; default may be opened on payment of Referee's fees for one day and trial fee, $30.
Richter vs. Wise; motion denied.
In the matter of C. A. Brunner; granted.
Hodsden vs. Nudd; memorandum.
Mason vs. Cram; order granted.
Gawdy vs. Poullain; granted.
Browning vs. James; granted; memorandum.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The following decisions were handed down:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Hemenway vs. Wilson; Wilson vs. Maltby; Schenck vs. Andrews; Henderson vs. Spofford; Deas vs. Wandle.

Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event—Gould vs. Bennett; Salter vs. the Utica and Black River Railroad Company; Churchill vs. Onderdonk.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted—Wood vs. The People.

Orders affirmed with costs—Loverhill vs. Suydam; Goelet vs. McManus; Knapp vs. Conger.

Order of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed with costs—Adriance vs. Lagrave; Rinn vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company; James Yearnance, receiver, &c.

Order of General Term affirmed and judgment absolute for defendants on stipulation, with costs—Wardrop vs. Dunlap.

Order reversed as to Amelia Ann Coulter, and judgment and all subsequent proceedings as to her set aside, with costs as to James E. Coulter—White vs. Coulter.

Ordered that remittitur be amended so as to read that Naylor & Co. be allowed and paid $2,410 54 in gold, with interest in currency from July 14, 1870; $450 34 in currency with interest from the same date, and that the provision for a re-hearing at the election of Naylor be stricken out—Gurney vs. the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Mundoff vs. Mundoff.

Motions denied with $10 cost—Wheeler vs. Clark, Bliss vs. Lawrence, Bliss vs. Gardiner, Marvin vs. Newman, same vs. same.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—In the Court of Appeals, Nov. 24, 1874, *ex parte* motions, No. 222, Helen Tiler, respondent, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, appellant; motion to advance the case on the calendar; ordered that the case be advanced to No. 64½. Samuel Hand for the motion.

No. 31.—Callegan vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company; motion to open default; papers submitted. Samuel Hand, for motion. Whitlock et al. vs. Hay; motion for reargument; ordered that the respondent have twenty days within which to apply to the Supreme Court for an order that the remittitur be returned and the papers on submission retained.

No. 328.—Hope vs. Lawrence; motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

Baker vs. White; motion for a reargument. Samuel Hand for the motion, A. J. Parker opposed.

Same vs. Same; motion to proceed against plaintiff for contempt in proceeding with the reference in the Supreme Court after an appeal to this court from the interlocutory judgment. Samuel Hand for the motion and A. J. Parker for the plaintiff.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 48.—Jacob Pphal, respondent, vs. William J. Crowell et al., appellants; argued by W. C. Ruger, of counsel for appellants, and by Frank Hiscock, for respondent.

No. 55.—Ann C. Kamp, respondent, vs. Herman Kamp, appellant; argued by H. C. Snebly for appellant, and by H. F. Hatch for respondent.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 33.—Charles White, respondent, vs. Emily Keith, appellant; argument resumed this morning and concluded.

No. 40.—Louisa H. Parsons, executrix, &c., appellant, vs. Henry S. Tilden et al., respondents; argued by George W. Miller, of counsel for appellant, and by R. E. Andrews for respondents.

No. 93.—Mark Warmington et al., respondents, vs. Elbert W. Cook, appellant; submitted.

No. 94.—John W. Kerr, Sheriff of Ulster County, appellant, vs. Willis S. Nelson, respondent; argued by F. L. Westbrook, of counsel for appellant, and by E. S. Pardee for respondent.

Proclamation was made, and the court adjourned to Wednesday, 25th, at 10 A. M.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.

Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.

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To Rent or Sell Cheap.
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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

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UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
THANKSGIVING SERMON
by the
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.
Thanksgiving morning at 11 o'clock.
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN will preside at the organ.
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE will lead the singing.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
Service and sermon, 10:30.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER Madison av. and 35th st.—Thanksgiving Day service at 11 o'clock in the morning. Sermon by Rev. Wm. F. Pearce, minister in charge.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, corner 5th av. and 48th st., Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., Pastor.—Thanksgiving service on Thanksgiving Day at 11 o'clock A. M., by the Pastor preaching.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH,
5TH AV., CORNER 53D ST.
Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector. Thanksgiving Day, morning service and sermon by the Rector at 11 o'clock.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—NO. 32 East 30th st., will be open to visitors on Thanksgiving Day from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. Exercises in the Chapel, No. 29 East 29th st., at 2:30 and 7 o'clock P. M. Dinner will be given to several hundred children at 1 o'clock. Supplies for the dinners, provisions for the Winter, and garments of all kinds will be thankfully received at the office, No. 29 East 29th st.

THE FOURTH REFORMED CHURCH, CORner of 5th av. and 21st st., will be open for service TO-MORROW at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. Rogers will preach. Subject—"The Glory of New-York." Special Thanksgiving music.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WAINWRIGHT & WHARTON, for the transaction of a stock commission business.
C. A. WAINWRIGHT.
W. F. WHARTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1874.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
STEINWAY & SONS'
PARLOR GRAND PIANO.
ELEGANT
WINDOW DAMASK AND LACE CURTAINS.
FINE MARBLE, STATUARY AND BRONZES.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
ON THIS DAY, NOV. 25,
at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence,
NO. 15 EAST 35TH ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs.

The house will be open for inspection Tuesday the 24th inst.

SUPREME COURT.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against ALFRED P. EDGERTON.—In pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled action on the 16th day of November, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee in said decree named, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, one hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Fort Wayne Gas-light Company.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1874.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall st.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—John H. Wilson, auctioneer.—Sales-room No. 103 Chambers st.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1874, at 10 A. M., at No. 317 West 15th st., the celebrated "DRAG" belonging to the estate of H. T. Helmbold. By order of the Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-1aw6mW*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN, (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Emma Albani, Miss Anna Louise Cary, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS.—MENAGERIE.—MUSEUM.—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—CRIME.—MYSTERIES OF PARIS.—Miss Charlotte Stanley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Hon. Carl Schurz.—"Educational Problems."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Mr. S. A. Pearce, Mr. Salvotti.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY.—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The *Evening Post* says that "New-York is behind the age, is a growing obstruction to commerce, and must awake from its sleep soon, or bid its natural supremacy a long farewell." Some persons may think that this is putting the matter very plainly, and so it is; but it does not exaggerate the true state of the case. New-York has many competitors to contend with, and the competitors are active while she is not. This is the main source of our troubles. The natural advantages of this City can never be entirely thrown away, but mismanagement and neglect can do a great deal of harm. The subject is one which again calls for the earnest attention of our Chamber of Commerce, and we have known public meetings to be held for the discussion of many less important questions. The interests at stake are too vast to be frittered away without an effort.

Although Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., was defeated in Putnam County, it ought to be borne in mind that influences were at work there which can scarcely be recognized as coming within the legitimate field of politics. It is said that the sum of $15,000 was sent into the county by the Democrats in behalf of their candidates, and that a very much larger amount was invested by a person actively interested in the result. Mr. TILDEN'S majority was 228, and the average majority for the county officers elected was 322. The majority for Mr. FISH'S opponent was only 163, and in his own county Mr. FISH ran 125 ahead of Gov. DIX. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. FISH made a good fight, and if he was not elected, his constituents are the only losers by his defeat.

Our Washington dispatches recount one of the methods by which the civil service rules have been evaded in the office of the Supervising Architect. Mr. MULLETT has the reputation of an honest man, but he was evidently capable of very palpable trickery in this case. It seems that Secretary BRISTOW is likely to make some distinct presentation of his views on the civil service question. We hope he will do so. On the whole, the forthcoming Treasury report promises to be of more than usual interest.

Some highly-interesting statistics may be found in the annual report of the operations of the Children's Aid Society elsewhere printed. This beneficent institution reaches some 12,000 waifs of the streets during the year. In the industrial schools alone there are reported 2,373 children of drunken parents, and 862 children who are or have been mendicants. Of the total number provided with homes and employment, 3,438 were boys and girls, and 547 men and women. The operations of the Duane Street Lodging-house for Newsboys embrace the restoration of no less than 912 lost or truant boys to their parents, and 472 boys placed in good homes. A similarly useful work is reported of the Girls' Lodging-house, where 683 children have been provided with places in domestic service. These figures, it is true, give a painful glimpse of the want and misery of the City; but it is a comforting reflection that so much practical good has been accomplished and that so many "brands have been plucked from the burning."

The slight decrease in the deaths from diphtheria last week is accompanied by a marked increase in the number of cases reported. There were 152 for the week ending last Saturday, against 130 for the week ending Nov. 14. There is also a slight increase in the number of cases of small-pox and scarlet fever, though the deaths assignable to these causes do not increase. The Board of Health passed a resolution requesting Dr. EDWARD CURTIS "to investigate the causes and nature of diphtheria by means of micro-pathological examinations and otherwise." Could the report which will thus be elicited be accompanied by the results of a thorough inspection of the drainage and sewerage of the districts where diphtheria is most prevalent, it would prove of the very highest value to the people of this City.

It seems to have been reserved for JOHN FOLEY to vindicate the City's right to recover the interest on public money deposited in bank by those who held the office of Chamberlain while there was no definite provision in the Charter upon this subject. The question was first raised by Controller GREEN, in his letter of Dec. 16, 1871, addressed to JOHN J. BRADLEY, who then occupied the position of Chamberlain. That letter put the matter in this form: "It would seem to be your desire that others should accept the conclusion that you and your predecessor have adopted for yourselves, to wit, that these interest-moneys are the property of the Chamberlain, and that it is only by an act of liberality on his part that they are handed over to the City Treasury. Not only do I fail entirely to see the matter in this light, but it appears to me that you have no right whatever to draw them from the bank or in any manner to dispose of or deal with them." Chamberlain PALMER adopted the same theory about the interest-moneys as his predecessor, and the controversy with the Controller was continued by him. Some months ago the City commenced suit for the recovery of interest-money presumed to be still at the City's credit in the Broadway Bank, as well as for the recovery of a few millions paid out by that bank on warrants said to bear forged indorsements. Why the City's own suits should be allowed to slip out of sight while Mr. FOLEY, acting simply as a tax-payer, is able to secure a very important decision in the City's favor, is more than we can explain.

The lecture of Prof. BONAMY PRICE last evening was an informal talk on the functions of metallic currency and on those of a convertible paper currency, with some remarks on the utter incapacity of an inconvertible paper currency to perform the functions of the two former. There was nothing very novel to one familiar with the subject in Mr. PRICE'S talk, but it was full of emphatic statements of sound doctrine, and was listened to with close attention.

Monday's great storm seems to have been more severe and of wider extent than any that has been reported since the establishment of the Weather Bureau. So far as we have data, the gale prevailed with more or less force in nearly all the States east of the Mississippi, and was felt as far north as the peninsula of Ontario, in Canada. It was most severe in Northern Alabama, where the disturbance assumed the appearance of a tornado, the fullest details of which have been given in the special dispatches of THE TIMES. The next point to receive full force of the gale was Baltimore, where one hundred houses are reported unroofed. The loss in that city is estimated by the Baltimore *American* at $60,000. Next Trenton, N. J., suffered heavily, two persons having been killed, and a loss of $40,000 or $50,000 being inflicted on the city by the destruction of buildings. Of course, intermediate points sustained some damage; in Cumberland, West Va., one man was killed and a large building was destroyed; in Philadelphia and vicinity the storm was also very severe. The greatest damage at any one point was at Tuscumbia, Ala., where several persons were killed and many were wounded; it is thought that the property loss will be about $500,000. The destitution of the people is said to be extreme. The storm seems to have passed to the Atlantic from the Gulf; it burst on Tuscumbia Sunday evening, just after sunset. It struck Baltimore at 2 P. M. on Monday, and its height in New-York was reached at 4 P. M. on the same day. Rain, hail, and snow, accompanied the gale, the temperature varying in different localities; the lowest thermometer was in the North-west, and it rose gradually as the storm area approached the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. New-England does not appear to have suffered much, but a few disasters are reported along the coast, and more may be expected. Taken altogether, the great November gale of 1874 is likely to be long memorable for its disastrous wreck and widespread terror.

THE SOUTH.

Everybody may see without much reflection that the two great questions on which public interest will be concentrated during the next few years—in fact, until they are satisfactorily settled—are those which turn upon the finances and the condition of the South. With regard to the financial question, our opinions are well known to our readers. We have pressed them at times when they were not popular with party leaders, and we still believe that had they been adopted in the early part of last session, the Republican Party would be much stronger to-day than it is. The right and honest course is always the best to pursue, and though at the outset it encounters much opposition, it is sure to be demanded in the end even by the very persons who have opposed it. We must say, in justice to the President, that he has often been wiser than his party in his recommendations on this subject. His advice has generally been good, even when the reasons which he has assigned for it would not stand close examination. At the approaching session of Congress, there will once more be an opportunity for the Republican party to pursue a policy which will place the question beyond the reach of demagogues on either side. A return to specie payments is the first necessity of the day, and if we cannot make arrangements to accomplish this at a fixed period, before the close of next session, the opportunity for us will have passed away beyond recall.

The problem in regard to the South is one of the most grave which is at this moment before the people of any country. Somehow or other the ex-insurgent States are *not* "reconstructed," and it would not be true to say that all of them are even at peace. It was but the other day that we saw a large section of the people of one great State rise up suddenly and overthrow their Government. It is true that this Government was set on its legs again, but how? By means which there ought to have been no necessity to employ, and which ought never to be employed under our Government and Constitution, except under totally different conditions from those which at present exist. War measures, or anything resembling war measures, are all but inexcusable in the year 1874. State Governments ought no longer to be bolstered up by Federal power. When we boast that no rebels were hanged after the war, we mean to imply that no retributive or penal measures were inflicted upon the Southern people. Better to have made examples of the worst offenders than to punish an entire people. It would have been a more generous course. That mistakes were made in the reconstruction policy pursued by Congress after the war, we, as our readers know, have never denied. We protested against them at the time, and suffered for it. For there was a period when the people who had lavished blood and treasure for the defense of the Union cared very little how the South was governed. But that period has passed away. No man in the North can take a just pride in the infamous robberies committed by MOSES, and his gang in South Carolina, or in the imbecile misgovernment of KELLOGG and his supporters in Louisiana. These chapters are, and always will remain, dark blots in the history of the country. No one would like to see them truthfully described in the school-books of future generations.

There is much to do, and much to undo. One of the first things to be understood is that there must be an end of Federal interference in State Governments. And by that we do not simply mean the active and violent form of interference involved in sending troops into any Southern State in which there may be reports of local disturbances—though that, of course, is very bad. For nothing can be more certain than that the founders of the Constitution never designed Federal troops to be used as police. They rendered the contingency of Federal interference in local Governments as remote, we may almost say as *difficult*, as they well could. In this respect the Constitution should be construed in a very literal manner. But we also refer to that indirect interference of the Federal power which is involved in the appointment of Federal officials who are obnoxious to the people, and whose appointment is suggested solely by a desire to gain strength for an Administration or a party. The South, in point of fact, ought not to be looked upon as an instrument for gaining party triumphs on one side or the other. It is clearly entitled to the same form of government as any other part of the United States, and Federal interference is as much out of place there as it would be in New-York or New-Jersey.

The Republicans have still time enough to retrace some false steps, and we should think that one of the first measures to that end might be taken by the President himself. He could, to begin with, remove such office-holders as CASEY from Louisiana; and he could make at least one change in his Cabinet with very great advantage. We refer, of course, to the Attorney General. There can be no question that the advice of Mr. WILLIAMS on Southern questions has, generally speaking, been rash and mischievous. He has practically sat in judgment on the Constitutions of various States, and construed them according to his own ideas. And this is an exercise of his duty which the Federal Constitution never could have provided for, since it does not even recognize the existence of a Cabinet at all. The Attorney General has no sort of right to decide questions of local government in the Southern or any other States. Mr. WILLIAMS has, in effect, done this more than once, and if the President were to remove him, and put in his place some great lawyer who possessed the confidence of the people, we believe that he would do much for the Republican Party, and what is of greater consequence, would render a substantial service to the whole country. We have more than once ventured to remind the people of the North that misgovernment and lack of prosperity at the South will inevitably react upon them. No man can say that he is in a healthy state if one of his arms is paralyzed.

The Democrats can never settle the Southern question, because the people of the South would demand too much from them, while the people of the North would look with suspicion even on the concessions which the party might deem it safe to make. Their attempt to deal with the South would only aggravate the present difficulties—it would be like calling in a doctor in whom the patient had no confidence, and whom his relatives disliked. One of the greatest misfortunes that could happen to the South would be for the Democrats to take it in hand. The proper party to deal with it is that party which carried on the war, which is responsible for all subsequent measures, and which can "restore" the South in fact as well as in name, if it will only consult the best interests of the whole country, and the sense of fair-play and justice which is in the hearts of the people.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION AND CHARITABLE GRANTS.

A good deal of discussion is likely to arise over the interpretation of the two new sections of Article VIII. of the State Constitution, prohibiting the grant of State or local funds or property in aid of private undertakings. There can be no question about the prohibitory effect of these sections upon grants of land or of money to railroad corporations, exhibition enterprises, and the like. But it may take some little time to settle their precise bearing upon the numerous charitable institutions which have heretofore received the benefit of State or municipal grants. The question is of vital importance to the City of New-York, inasmuch as its solution will affect the disposal of about a million of dollars a year raised by taxation, and of a few hundred thousands more usually voted from the Excise fund for charitable purposes.

The two new sections—10 and 11—of Article VIII. are obviously intended to cover two distinct methods of voting away public money for private undertakings. The one is by act of the Legislature, and the other by resolution of County or City boards. Out of the proceeds of taxation, the local authorities of this City can make no charitable or educational grants not expressly authorized by legislative enactment. In the budget for 1875, there is included $825,000 for the benefit of institutions entitled to certain *pro rata* grants under State laws. There is, in addition to this, $103,000, included under the estimates of the Board of Education for so-called "Corporate schools," also authorized by legislative enactment. The provisions of section 10, therefore, apply directly to the disposal of this $928,000. The only exception made from the prohibition against legislative grants "in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking" is in favor of institutions "for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents." It would thus appear that all laws authorizing grants to institutions not included under the exceptions named, will, after Jan. 1, cease to be constitutional. Assuming that the phrase "juvenile delinquents" will be interpreted to mean boys or girls sent under the commitment of a Police Magistrate to a reformatory institution, the exceptions named will affect but a small part of the grants now made for charitable purposes by the City of New-York, acting under mandatory State laws. In other words, the new Constitution will deprive the City of the power to give away any but a small proportion of the money appropriated for charitable purposes in next year's budget.

Section 11 is especially designed to cover grants made by local authority alone in aid of charitable institutions. It makes no exception whatever from its prohibition of such grants, save the rather indefinite one that local authorities may make "such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law." It may be argued that this clause reopens the entire question, since all the charitable and educational institutions which obtain grants of public money may reasonably claim to be devoted to the "aid or support of the poor." But as section 10 has already enjoined the law-making power against voting away charitable grants unless in three well-defined cases, it would appear that the qualification to the very sweeping prohibitions of section 11 is simply intended to place beyond the reach of question in the courts, the ordinary local machinery of poor relief strictly so called. County almshouses, as well as the methods in use for giving outdoor aid to the needy, out of public funds, are thus distinctly placed within the category of "county, city, town or village purposes," and that seems to be the whole purport of the qualifying clause. Under this section, grants of land owned by the corporation, such as have hitherto been made for the benefit of charitable and other undertakings, will, in the future, be impossible. The grants made from the Excise fund for hospitals, dispensaries, &c., are also clearly prohibited by section 11. It may be too soon to discuss the effect of these amendments on the great charitable enterprises of this City. They may have the effect of paralyzing some enterprises whose usefulness far more than compensates for the public money expended on them. But they will also stop a drain upon State and local Treasuries for the benefit of institutions about whose management the public are permitted to know nothing, and whose services to society are not very obvious. The full significance of these amendments cannot be too soon ascertained by our charitable associations, so that the State and local aid thus summarily cut off may be replaced by an increse of private liberality.

NEW-JERSEY'S WAY.

Since highway robbers came to the conclusion that it was not lowering their professional dignity to occasionally resort to the garrote system to prevent unnecessary exhibitions of feeling, the residents of many of the newer States have shown a desire to, so to speak, meet them half way. In California some instances have been recorded in which persons of original minds who, in expectation of sooner or later being made victims to the cupidity of the gentlemen of the road, were prepared with "put up" purses, valueless watches, and neat little speeches to the following effect: "Pray don't trouble yourself to assault us. Here are our purses and watches. Take them, and allow us to pursue our journey in peace." We think it was in Nevada that an ingenious traveler pretended to drop dead from fright, so as to permit a highwayman, who had been creeping upon him from behind, to carry off a purse containing a few dollars, and leave the thousands stitched in the lining of his coat untouched. But these devices betrayed only a trifle of ingenuity compared with the inventions for a similar purpose of a certain Long Island farmer. Having heard very doleful accounts from a few of his neighbors, of the dangers encountered in returning from the New-York markets last Summer, he set to thinking, and the result was the manufacture of what he called a "porcupine collar," or in other words, a leather strap covered with sharp-pointed steel spikes. He likewise invented a tin box for his money, upon opening which a person unacquainted with its mechanism would be assailed with needles. The collar was intended to be put on just after starting homeward, so that should an enterprising highwayman creep into the wagon and suddenly encircle the neck of the driver, he would be held long enough to enable the latter to dispose of him quite handsomely. The box invention was to be used as an auxiliary in case the "porcupine collar" should, by any possibility, fail to do its work.

The possessor of these contrivances, strange as it may seem, does not now think so much of them. Upon the third or fourth occasion of a visit to the New-York market, he happened to take too strong a parting drink. When about half way home it began to tell upon him. His head dropped upon his chest, and so disordered the spikes that two or more of them penetrated his flesh in a very uncomfortable manner. But this was not the worst of it. In the confusion produced by the liquor and the spikes, the poor farmer fancied that he had been attacked by highwaymen. Acting upon the first impulse, he seized his tin box, and in trying to pull up the lid, was pricked in a very cruel manner by the needles. It is said that he never put on the collar or took out the box after that experience, and the reader, we have no doubt, will be able to comprehend the nice sense of delicacy which restrained him from making his inventions known to the world.

In New-Jersey they have a very different way of affording protection against the garroter-highwayman. Instead of wasting valuable time in puzzling their heads over such inventions as those of the Long Island farmer, or in taking leaves from the plethoric note-books of the California and Nevada travelers, they fall back upon the Darwinian teaching, and decide that the teeth of man should be his natural weapons of defense. Mr. JOSEPH H. TITUS, a worthy resident of New-Brunswick, had the distinguished honor of being the first to demonstrate the truth of this unique idea. A few nights since, while returning to his home in a wagon, by way of the famous Cranberry Turnpike Road, he fell into a profound revery, from which he was rudely awakened by finding a pair of cold rough hands clasping his neck from behind. With admirable presence of mind he let the reins slip to his feet, and by a dextrous movement turned his face toward the person in whose vise-like grip he was held. Thus placed, he began to struggle with the pertinacity of an eel. At last he contrived to get his mouth so close to the highwayman's cheek, that the clenching of his teeth in it was but the work of a moment. Screaming with pain, the highwayman promptly released Mr. TITUS' neck, and the latter, following up his advantage, slackened his hold upon the cheek, and at the same time struck him such a powerful blow upon the head, that he toppled over the wagon into the road, and lay there stunned and bleeding, while his would-be victim improved the opportunity to whip up his horses and escape. Now, the New-Jersey way may be objected to by over-fastidious persons, on the ground of its tendency to destroy shirt-bosoms, but we think that the better judgment will prevail against the force of even this consideration. Most men, unless they have false sets, would be much more likely to succeed in defending themselves against the attacks of highwaymen with their teeth than with revolvers, for the latter are rarely in a position to be of any value whatever in punishing a garroter, whereas the teeth may be considered as always ready. Taking into account these facts we cannot but think that the New-Jersey way is by far the best yet heard of.

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

The third session of the third Parliament since Hungary resumed self-government was opened recently at Pesth, and our late German exchanges show that important affairs have already been in discussion before it. To all portions of the Austrian Empire the financial question is the first and foremost. Austria has been trying for years that method of acquiring wealth so much approved by certain of our economists—the creation of money by means of the printing-press. The process, however, has not been the ideal and happy one which many of our public men proclaim. The Vienna Cabinet has repeatedly attempted to "make money easy" and "to move the crops" by issuing paper. But the larger the number of Austrian "greenbacks" which appeared, the higher became prices and the livelier the speculation, until just before our panic, a grand financial crisis took place in Vienna, and thousands of fortunes were lost in a day. Since then the Empire, like the United States, has been slowly getting back to a natural condition. All prices have fallen, trade has been stagnant, people have economized expenditures, and paper has been slowly approaching gold in value. Every one is thoroughly disgusted with the experiment of an inconvertible currency, yet, at present, there seems no way out of it except by increasing production, reducing expenditure, and borrowing no more from future sources of wealth. With these sound financial ideas, the Hungarian Ministry have brought before a not very complaisant Parliament their budget for increased taxation. Unfortunately, they seem too much inclined to repeat our own experiments and to tax everything that man uses or wears or enjoys. The modern axiom of political economy, that taxation must be laid on a few luxuries, they ignore, and propose to tax passenger traffic, business, houses, pleasures, such articles as fowling-pieces, and even incomes with the formidable amount of ten per cent. The list is so voluminous that it has already given the alarm to the Hungarian constituencies, and may result in overthrowing the whole policy of the Government party.

Hungary must pay her share in supporting the imperial Army, and as her quota in men numbers some 400,000, she will feel the same drain which is drawing out the life-blood of so many countries of Europe. With a united Germany on one side, and Russia on the other, and the "principality question" with Turkey looming up in the distance, Austria cannot diminish her army, and Hungary must bear her burden in it. Many important local questions have already been presented to the Parliament. One subject agitates all constitutional countries in Europe, and is now an absorbing topic in Hungary—and that is, the proper constitution of the Upper House.

The success of our own experiment has convinced most political students in Europe, that every country governed by a free suffrage ought to have a balance-wheel in its constitutional assembly of more weight, for instance, than the British House of Lords, or the former "Magnate House" in the Hungarian Parliament. It is seriously discussed whether the present House of Lords in Hungary should not have representatives added from each division or *comitat* corresponding to our States, as well as some from commercial corporations, and then a check be given it upon the legislation of the Lower House.

The Magyars have shown a certain Anglo-American skill in their political divisions, and there is already an appearance of "gerrymandering" or of "rotton boroughs" in their internal divisions. These have been skillfully used by the Deak party, and the opposition are eager to break them up and have a new districting. The subject, also, of an improved administration of justice comes up, and the courts of Hungary will be enlarged and purified. In all countries allied with Germany the religious question is always a prominent one. The Liberal Catholic Party is powerful in Hungary, and the Jesuits are by no means popular even among the Catholics. Whatever additional measures are needed to make complete the expulsion of this order, or to more thoroughly separate State and Church, will be favorably received in the Parliament at Pesth. Hungary is a remarkable instance of the possibility of the two great Christian Churches—the Protestant and Roman Catholic—living together in entire harmony. Both sides have been liberal and catholic; the governing class of the country, the Magyar gentlemen and peasantry, are, in a large degree, strong and earnest Protestants, the higher nobility and many of the other races on the soil of the kingdom, as well as a portion of the Hungarians, are faithful Catholics. But the Catholics are of the liberal wing; the Bishops almost alone opposed the infallibility dogma, and the Church has never been subject to any extreme degree to the Pope. The two sects have lived for centuries side by side in perfect amity, an example in toleration to all civilized countries. The Hungarian Catholics will side warmly with their brethren in the Vienna Parliament in opposition to Ultramontanism and the extreme claims of the Papal party. When the final contest comes between Russia and the German race for the mouths of the Danube, and, perhaps, for Constantinople, the vanguard of Germany will be the Magyar kingdom, so that every stage in the development of that frontier shall become of interest to Europe and the world. The Hungarian Parliament will be watched with attention by all students of political history.

OUR HAWAIIAN VISITORS.

Two or three attempts have been made by the Hawaiians to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Before the war the Southern sugar interest was strong enough to defeat any such project, and the more recent reopenings of the subject have, for various reasons, met with no success. King KALAKAUA is now on the way to this country accompanied by a large suite, and brought by a United States war vessel. The party will arrive in San Francisco in a week or ten days. The Hawaiian Kingdom, in spite of its high-sounding name, is practically a little republic. The King has more often succeeded to his title by election than by hereditary descent; and with universal suffrage and a liberal Constitution, the people of the Sandwich Islands are certainly governed with singular mildness. Yet KALAKAUA is a real King, as Kings go nowadays; and, though his subjects could all be put in one of our City wards and create no crowd, he comes here as a sovereign Prince and on a friendly errand. He comes for reciprocity.

The trade of Hawaii is not great, but it is worth while to secure it. For the year 1873 the total value of Hawaiian exports was $2,128,055; the imports for that period were $1,349,448. The greater portion of that trade was with the United States, and in this statement is made no account of supplies furnished to whaling vessels—chiefly American. The principal Hawaiian exports are sugar, molasses and syrups, wool, tallow, coffee, pulu, hides, and rice. They import cotton goods, agricultural implements, cured meats, kerosene, lime, cement, and hardware. The San Francisco sugar refineries draw their supplies of raw sugar from the Sandwich Islands, with a small importation from Manila. This, of course, creates a powerful local interest in favor of reciprocity. Already, it is said, the production of sugar on the islands is in the hands of Americans, who have everything to gain by the adoption of practical free trade with their own country. It is important to the Hawaiians that they should remove a duty that is supposed to repress the production of their agricultural staples. But our people will look at the comparatively insignificant figures of their foreign trade and say that it is hardly worth while to bother about it. The population of the entire kingdom, native and foreign, is less than 60,000. The natives are, in fact, diminishing in numbers; and, after all, a more important question than the temporary one of reciprocity is the future ownership of the islands. Some far-sighted persons think that the United States will by proper management of the matter eventually come into possession of these lovely gems of the Pacific. These favor a reciprocity treaty as a means of facilitating such a transfer. But it is hardly proper to discuss that question while the Hawaiian King is our guest. His realm is probably just as dear to him as if it were a thousand times as great. Therefore, when he comes we must treat him handsomely, show him the sights, and send him home with a sincere admiration for the great Republic.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—HON. ROBERT B. ELLIOTT ELECTED SPEAKER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 24.—The new Legislature met at Columbia to day. Hon. Robert B. Elliott, colored, who recently resigned his seat in Congress to become a leader in the Legislature, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, by a vote of 61 to 51, the minority including the whole delegation elected by the Fusion party in Charleston. This delegation contains several representatives of the property and commercial interests, hitherto unrepresented in the Legislature, and proceedings have been commenced to contest their seats, although they were elected by nearly 300 majority.

MASS-MEETING OF POTTERS IN TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—A mass-meeting of potters was held to-night to resist an intimated reduction of their wages twenty per cent. The bosses had invited, by circular, a meeting of the men to consult as to the means to get through the Winter. Speeches were made by a half-dozen persons, all of which were against any reduction. One speaker proposed a standard size for wares, the same as that used in the old country. The appointment of a delegation to see the bosses to-morrow was favored, in order to ascertain their views, and report to-morrow night. From their enthusiasm and determination the potters seem to "mean business."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The first performance of "Lohengrin" this season will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. An excellent representation may be counted upon, and it is quite certain that the audience gathered to witness it will be exceedingly large. In addition to the entertainments already referred to as intended to occur this week, there is to be a special Thanksgiving night recital, to-morrow when "Il Barbiere" will be sung.

LECTURES ON MUSIC.

Mr. John N. Pattison's lectures on music with illustrations by means of the piano, have proved very successful. The third of the series was given yesterday evening at De Garmo's Rooms, and was largely attended. Mr. Pattison took Haendel for his theme, and varied his remarks upon the great composer's life and achievements, by performing the grand fugue in E minor, known as the "fire" fugue; a *chaconne* in G major; and "The Harmonious Blacksmith." Mr. Pattison's clear and powerful touch told capitally in these pieces, which were supplemented by three vocal numbers, Mme. De Ryther singing "Lascia ch'io pianga" and "He shall feed His flock," and Miss Borie contributing "Come unto Him." Next Tuesday Mr. Pattison will deal with Mendelssohn's music.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Contrary to expectation, there was no performance of "The Black Crook" at the Grand-Opera house last evening. The spectacle is now promised for to-night. The City wore its usual aspect yesterday, and no trouble is apprehended.

THE BOWERY THEATRE.

The patrons of the Bowery Theatre are fickle and hard to please. They need frequent changes of programme and highly-flavored entertainments. In both essentials they are gratified always; hence the remunerative audiences gathered in this establishment, even in dull times. Just now the nightly menu comprises two sensational dramas, "Crime; or, The Secret Scenes of City Life," and "The Mysteries of Paris." The first is in three acts, and is said to depict with fidelity incidents in the every-day existence of the outcasts and fallen. There are desperate encounters and a horse-car murder; an innocent man is convicted; scenes in the Police Courts are numerous; many cellars beneath Chatham street and the Bowery are viewed, and the panorama winds up with an execution in the Tombs. This gallows picture is very realistic, if not particularly improving to the mind, and its truthfulness bears testimony to a degree of enterprise in the management, which would be commendable if called forth by worthier subjects. The second and concluding piece is an adaptation of Eugene Sue's celebrated novel—"The Mysteries of Paris"—and, though not remarkable for fidelity to the original plot or text, is replete with events and effects, agreeable to the habitués of the Bowery. This week Miss Charlotte Stanley, who plays the part of *Madge*, a waif, in "Crime," is the bright particular star. Miss Stanley exerts herself to the utmost to please, and that she succeeds is evident from the unstinted measure of applause accorded her. She is supported by a company strong in point of numbers and efficiency. All the old favorites—Messrs. Pike, Foster, Melville, France, Mrs. Jones, and Miss Millie Sackett—are in the cast, and all receive due recognition. The same plays will be presented every evening this week, and twice on Thanksgiving day. Miss Jennie Morton is to appear Monday next.

ALABAMA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—INAUGURATION OF THE NEW GOVERNOR—SPEECH OF GOV. HOUSTON—ENTHUSIASM IN MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 24.—At an early hour to-day people were pouring into the city by every sort of conveyance. Every railroad train from North, South, East, and West Alabama, was packed. Five infantry companies and one artillery company from Mobile, one infantry company each from Birmingham, Selma, and Montgomery, and a corps of cadets from the city school took part in the inauguration ceremonies. Gov. Houston was escorted to the Capitol by between 2,000 and 2,500 people, and the ground in front of the building was densely thronged. A stand was erected in a prominent position where all could witness the inauguration. Gov. Houston spoke about fifteen minutes. The following extracts show the tone and temper of his speech:

But with a firm determination to respect and maintain my oath of office, which shall be a seal to my conscience, I unhesitatingly undertake to perform such duties as it imposes, and I will regard it as one of my highest and most sacred obligations to see that the laws are faithfully executed and the rights of all citizens without regard to race, color, or previous condition, duly guarded and protected. Let this occasion inspire the conviction that we live in a land of liberty, regulated by law, without which the citizen would have no security against domestic discord or violence, and that our duty to preserve such laws in their constitutional purity and power should not and cannot be avoided. Let us dismiss from our thoughts and forget whatever acrimonies may have been engendered by the severe conflict in which we have been so recently engaged, and draw from it only lessons of moderation and wisdom which shall be exercised for the improvement of the present and for our guidance in the future. We should understand our victory, and so employ it as to profit by its results. Our rejoicings should not be alone because of a triumph over a defeated adversary, but also because of the success of those great principles which we believe essential to the successful administration of good government. And in the day of our gladness we must not forget our obligations and responsibilities to the State imposed upon us by our success. Alabama is embarrassed, her indebtedness is great, and her people are impoverished. Time will be necessary to correct errors of the past and establish confidence in the future. We must restore the credit of the State to its former high and honorable position, preserve inviolate her good faith, and at the same time protect her people against excessive, unjust, and improper taxation. Wise legislation is required to accomplish these ends. Governments were made by the people to secure their happiness and to protect their rights; and it is the duty of those who may be selected to administer the laws, to do so with reference to the attainment of these ends. So far as it may be in my power as Governor of Alabama I shall regard it as a sacred duty unceasingly to use all proper means for the accomplishment of the grand precept "With malice toward none and charity for all." The citizens of Alabama truly desire peace, and a perfect restoration of fraternal relations between all sections of our common country. They are loyal to the Government of the United States, and will readily yield a cheerful obedience to its authority and laws. They only ask to be permitted, under the Constitution and laws of the country, to exercise, secure from unwarrantable interference, the right of governing themselves at home by just and wisely executed laws.

United States flags were conspicuous in the procession. Lieut. Gov. Ligon was also inaugurated, and presided over the Senate to-day. For the first time since 1867 the Democrats have complete control of all departments of the State Government.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG MERCHANT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 24.—For a month past the detectives here have been trying to discover some trace of Thomas A. Matthews, a young merchant from Osceola, Ark., who came here to purchase goods, and mysteriously disappeared. When last seen he was starting for the elevator after dark to take passage on a steamer for Osceola, and had a large sum of money with him. As he had left some $20,000 with his father on coming here, no reason is known why he should leave the country. The detectives are of opinion that he was murdered, and the body thrown into the river.

THE BOSTON LABOR REFORMERS AND THE MAYORALTY.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the Labor Reform Party to-night it was resolved to put a candidate for Mayor in the field to oppose Mr. Cobb, who from present appearances will have the support of both Democrats and Republicans. The Reformers cannot name their candidate yet.

COIN AND PAPER MONEY.

LECTURE BY PROF. BONAMY PRICE ON MONETARY CURRENCY.

THE STANDARD OF VALUE AND PRINCIPLES OF EXCHANGE—THE FUNCTIONS OF GOLD—PAPER CURRENCY—ITS USE OR ABUSE AS A MEDIUM OF SPECULATION —OUR PAPER DOLLAR MERELY A BET —POLICY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND— AMERICAN FINANCE.

A large audience assembled last evening in Association Hall to listen to a lecture on the subject of "Metallic and Paper Currency," by Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford University. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Messrs. William E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Edwards Pierrepont, A. T. Stewart, Wilson G. Hunt, Samuel B. Ruggles, and others well known in financial and commercial circles. The lecturer, on being introduced by Mr. S. Patterson, said he proposed to speak on the subject of currency, metallic and paper. He was sorry to say that the subject was a region of chaotic confusion—one of the darkest spots in all cultivated society. It has been greatly disputed and made a matter of interminable discussion, and if one wanted a subject which everybody turned away from, let him take up the currency question, and the sound of it turns him weary. The ablest man the lecturer ever knew, a man of great brilliancy and distinction in science and literature, and a brilliant writer, too, once said to him, "As for the currency it passes human understanding." Now, if a man of that calibre found it impossible to comprehend the question, what is to become of others? What is to become of the great nations that have to use the currency and deal with it? What the lecturer said to his dear friend was, he thought, the true solution of the question. He said: "It is because you won't begin from the beginning." The trouble is, everybody thinks that he knows something about it beforehand, but to learn from the beginning is what nobody will do. If these notions are to be the staple of people's thoughts, then the absolute want of knowledge on the currency question is at once explained. Let that method of supposing what should be known is known already be tried upon the sciences and it will be found that the puzzle will be just as great. He would ask his hearers to begin from the beginning, and if they did he felt confident they would think the subject an easy one, but it must be by following the only method pursued in the acquirement of all other sciences. Holding up a half sovereign, and remarking that he regretted he could not produce a whole one, he said it was a coin—a piece of currency; but what was that? It was a piece of gold. Very good; that coin was a piece of gold. It had a mark upon it—the arms of Queen Victoria. Those marks were put upon it in the Royal Mint, the factory where it was made. Did they put anything into that piece of metal at the factory besides pure gold? Yes, they put a little alloy into it to harden it, so that the marks might not be worn off and the amount of the metal might not be lessened by handling. But in England nothing is charged for that alloy or for converting the lump of pure gold into a coin, and the full amount of pure gold which the coin would buy from the miner was put into the coin itself along with the alloy. What on earth was that coin invented for? If he went to Egypt, he would find the only use for it would be to hang it round women's necks for ornament. In fact they have no use for it there. What then was it and what was it for? Now, if he saw a cart he would know what that was. There would be the shafts to suggest a horse, and the wheels to roll it, and the body to carry the burden in—he would know all about the cart. So he would in the same way about a hat; but what was that coin? To find out that he should watch the people who use it. He found that people bought it; they gave their property for it; and, as they don't use it in any way, he would watch them closer and then he perceived that the man who received it and had given his goods for it was anxious to get rid of it as quickly as possible. It became, then, a current thing; a thing that runs—runs backward and forward—from the Latin word *curro*, I run. Then it is bought to run away from the purchaser. His next question would be, What was it necessary for? He gained other goods by selling it, and he found that that current thing had the effect upon him that it had got rid of a quantity of goods that he did not want and brought him the goods that he did want. What was it, then? He would say it was a tool. Then came the great question, why this universal use for it? There is a peculiar quality in human society, and that is that we cannot make all the things we need for ourselves, and there must be, accordingly, a division of labor, a division of employment. This division says that if one man make a hat for another, and the other make shoes for him, &c., those things must be exchanged. But how? The man who raises a horse is not going to give his horse for a hat, for instance. There is something unreasonable in that; it won't do; we must have something for exchange, and we adopt this coin or currency. It a tool.

THE METHOD OF EXCHANGE—MONEY A COMMODITY.

People should never look upon currency as anything else than a tool. All the disorder that occurs in the discussion of this question comes because people won't submit their minds to the idea that this is a means for exchanging goods and for nothing else—for nothing else. Having arrived, so far, where goods are made, and having got them exchanged, it must be remembered that in exchanging, the consideration is, if one man is at the trouble of making a thing for another, the other must compensate the maker, who must get something for his trouble as well as his lost material. If it is skilled trouble, it must be paid for more highly than if unskilled. The professional man, the doctor or the lawyer, will require a great deal for his trouble. If it is a merchant, he must be recouped for his goods, though he does not get as much for his trouble as the lawyer. Now, then, here are the goods on one side and on the other. Now find out how much of one is to be exchanged for the other! He knew of no process other than by comparing how much they cost to make, and then they can be exchanged. The first method of exchange was by barter. One man took his hat and another his shoes, and they began to barter. The difference between the hat and shoes was not so much, but if it was a big engine, or a big ship, then the bartering would be more difficult; if people sat down and calculated how much each article of exchange ought to cost, the process would be interminable. This leads up to the fundamental difficulty in exchanging. If a hatter wants shoes, and a shoemaker wants a hat, they can easily make their calculations; but if the shoemaker is not in want of a hat, then the hatter may go unshod for the rest of his life. The trouble of life in this respect is that the buyer does not always want the exact kind of goods that the seller has to dispose of. There must be something between. The shoemaker says to the hatter, "I don't want your hat, but bring me something I can go to a store with and get what I do want. That is the origin of the use of money. Money was not originally a measure of value. It became a measure of value afterward. The principle upon which that intermediate thing was chosen was laid down by Aristotle. A commodity was arbitrarily selected for this work of exchange. There was no reason why the intermediate thing should be gold or silver. It is a commodity which everybody agrees to take, not by law but by usage. The process of reasoning is, "I'll take from you what I know any other person on the Broadway will take from me for other goods and equal goods." Therefore, the great principle of currency is guarantee.

CURRENCY A GUARANTEE FOR PAYMENT.

We take a coin or any other commodity, because we feel that there is something about it that shall get us other things of the same value as that which we made and parted with. In what does that guarantee consist? That has been disputed. The lecturer would conceive it to consist in nothing else whatever than in equal costs of production and making. He knew of no reason on earth why he should be to the trouble of making a hat, or a book, or anything else, and take in coins for them unless he knew that the cost of making those coins was equal to the cost of making what he parted with. The cost of coin is what we pay the miner. That has been disputed, and is still disputed largely. When Deomede fooled Glaucus and made him give armor worth a hundred bullocks for armor worth seven, it was only because the making of the bullocks in each case was worth the cost of the armor. The lecturer would instance a shocking case in his own experience. He had to pay a bill at a hotel in Geneva. He had no French money and he gave an English coin to the inn-keeper, value for twenty-five francs. The latter said: "This coin has got the mark of King George and the Dragon. Have you got any coin of Queen Victoria's reign?" The lecturer had one and gave it to him, saying at the same time, "I shall be much obliged to you if you tell me why you prefer one to the other." "Because," replied the inn-keeper, "one is old and the other is recent. This coin will be melted before nightfall. The new one is full weight and the old one is sure to be light." It was true. What he got was exchanged without any reference to the coinage, but for a lump of pure gold. If you say that money when it is coined has a different value from gold in the lump, what will happen in England? Why, any person may go to the Bank of England and he will get gold for gold, weight for weight, being charged only 1½d. in every £4, because they give the money instantly instead of waiting to coin the lump of golo. It is perfectly obvious that if there was any difference between the gold in the lump and the gold in the mark, one of two things must happen. What would be done? People would get gold and take it to the Bank of England, and if they get its weight in sovereigns of greater value because coined they would make a handsome profit. If the gold in the lump was of greater value than its weight in coin, then the opposite would happen. But, it is said, look at those pieces of paper—those greenbacks, bank bills, and drafts. They go about the world and buy as much as the metal. What, then, becomes of the doctrine that it is the cost of the metal which settles the value of it? What does the greenback say? "The United States will pay one dollar." The word "dollar" is not got rid of by the paper, and the real reason why it does not go for nothing like the assignats, is that there is a feeling that the Government is indebted for a metallic dollar, and means to pay it, though it very cleverly omitted to say when. But the principle is not lost, and there is always the conception that this debt will come down upon the country with a terrible weight one day. So checks and drafts are all things that buy dollars. We come to that presently, and, in a convertible currency like the currency of England, the paper says you can get the gold whenever you wish.

GOLD AS THE STANDARD OF VALUES.

If all the bank-notes of England were burned any night or morning the nation would not lose a halfpenny, or at least no more than a few hundred pounds. Those who owned the pieces of paper would have their debts paid for nothing, but the nation collectively would not lose a thing. So it was with all paper, and, in other words, the promise or pledge of a thing never was the thing itself. But why has gold been made the standard? Why not other things? The hatter could not get his shoes by a bullock. He could not cut up the bullock. He might cut off the legs or the tail, but he would not get the shoes out of that. Neither could you drive up the bullock to a store in Broadway—drive up a huge bullock—to get it weighed, and to measure out a certain part for every article you might buy. The real reason, then, of adopting the present standard or medium of exchange is because the precious metals are of great value in a small weight and bulk. And they are divisible, because a sovereign can be divided into four equal parts, and each part will be of the same value, which would not be true in the case of the bullock. Another great reason was that there has been a great belief that the value of gold has been very steady. It has not been steady in certain ages of the world. It was not steady when America was discovered, because there were large quantities of gold to be picked up at little cost—much less than in the days of ancient Greece. The consequence was that for a little time there was a great fall in the value of gold. The merchant said he would not give his goods for the same quantity of gold that he would before gold was so cheap. He said he should have more gold. Well, then came in the Californian and Australian discoveries, and the question has been raised, and has not been yet settled, whether the effect of these discoveries has been to alter the value of gold. Mind, said the speaker, I only attach one value to gold—what it cost the miner to get it. For instance, Raphael's pictures would not have served for gold. One man might give £10,000 for a picture by this painter, while another man would not give £1,000. We must have something of a common value. It has been much discussed whether gold has been much depreciated in value. If all things in England and in Europe, and if gold has fallen, then upon this principle we give less to the miner for it. Then the manufacturer who deals in cotton will give less cotton for it, or, which is the same thing, if we give him a lump of gold he will give less cotton for it. The speaker next proceeded to explain the word price. Price is nothing else but the weight of the lump of gold, or coin, of known quality and convenience, which is given in exchange for an article. Some nations reckon it in dollars, or in sovereigns or piastres. They are the coins of various peoples, and they give them their own names. The price meant nothing else but the weight of the lump of metal given for the article. Now, we get from that a measure of value. We must have a measure of value the same as that of weight. The English yard was a certain length of rod divided into thirty-six equal parts, and these parts were called inches. That rod was preserved carefully as the standard of measurement. The French had taken a more scientific standard by measuring the length of a quadrant on the earth's surface. Among ourselves, if any person desires to know the length of any article, the yard measure is applied to it, and the length is thus found. So it is precisely that whatever quantity of metal goes to purchase the hat or the silk dress, or the bonnet, is the price of the article. Very well. The moment we know how much metal goes for each we can compare one with the other, simply because we have got the price of each, just as we can say it is a great deal farther down Broadway to No. 400 than to No. 600. And in this way we reach a common measure of value. Well, now we have got the price and we have got a measure of value, and you can understand, and it is very much debated in America that if gold is cheaper and if gold is the price given for the thing, and if the gold can be got for less from the miner, the miner will furnish more gold for the same things; which is only another way of saying that the prices of things have risen, and that the price of gold has fallen. Consequently if California has produced a large quantity of gold, the selling price must be cheaper. He could show that a great number of things have risen in price, and that a great number of things have fallen in price; consequently, that being so, we do not know whether gold is cheaper or dearer. But people say there is a great deal more gold. Yes, but there is a great deal more work done. There are more ships on the waters, more travelers in the East, where gold is necessary, and there was a deal more traveling in England, and we cannot travel without gold. There was a deal more things made in which gold was employed.

BARTER AND SALE.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, said the lecturer, we have got so far that the use of money is the substitution of double barter for single barter, and we therefore understand how it is that coins run, that they are currency. The coin runs to a cotton merchant when he sells his cotton and barters it against a lump of gold, and consequently it runs again from him when he barters it against a lot of wheat or a steam engine, or whatever he wants. In this way one was measured against another by cost of producing. So he believed in the great rule of Aristotle, that one commodity is to be taken arbitrarily to compare all other things with, and to be taken always resting upon usage. No man was obliged to take it, but everybody knows that every one will take it. It appeared from that, in reference to paper, that the man who sells his goods for coin is paid gold. What was payment? It was one commodity given for another. That the speaker had found in a hotel at Geneva. The man took his gold and was paid, and he melted it down, and very likely gave it to some jeweler or other to make a watch. There was need of it. That showed that the gold was payment. It could be melted and used by those who made gold wares, and if ope class of persons would not take the gold others would. If the owners of stores in Broadway would not have it, then it could be melted down and sold in this way to artisans without loss. The next question was, How many coins do we require? We wanted as many as we required for use and no more. And here was a very important question. What was this use, with the nation, as with men? He might tell them plainly the use it had in these transactions in which coin was used and for nothing else, for where there was a great deal of ready money payments and much railway travel more coins would be wanted. If, he said, there was a great quantity of bank notes and checks, and people pay all their transactions with checks, therefore coin would be wanted; therefore, he would impress upon them that to transact all this business we should have enough of coins. If, he knew, a farmer who wanted ten plows he must buy them, not with a part but if he bought 100 plows the surplus would be of no use to him, and they must go into the shed. Gold was, therefore, the most useful thing in the world. But what was gold to do for them? If I give it to the banker, and he puts it in the bank vault. Now, there was a great principle that people have a sort of idea that there was a capacity for gold. But where does the surplus of it go? It goes to the cellar. Why, then, does gold go to the Bank of England? Because it was guarded there with soldiers. Was it doing any good there? Not a bit. Therefore, they should disabuse themselves of the idea that more coins can be of any use to America beyond what she wants. He then referred to the amount of gold coins in England and France, and said that before the late war fifty millions of English pounds were in the Bank of France. They were not lent. If America were to have all the gold deposited in the Bank of England, she could not use it. Now, it would be seen from this that gold, or silver, or the metals were expensive. But what human industry could be carried on unless they were adopted as the standard of value? The man who wants to sell is not always a man who wants to buy other articles, and therefore the necessity of a general medium of exchange was necessary. It was worth while to pay the cost of that tool in order to exchange. And further, they would remember that it was only as a tool, and that the nation can supply that only to an agency, and if these tools are produced in greater abundance than is necessary they must go into the cellar. Nobody wants them. They could not become cheaper, because when they did they would go at once to foreign countries. There was an idea which he did not believe in. A great man held it that when a country has too many of these tools the value of that class of goods sinks in that country, just as when a woman had too many cabbages they sell for less. He did not think there was anything of that kind. The tools, when they are not wanted, go into the cellar and there remain till they are sent to foreign countries.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

He wished to say that many people in America seemed to think that there would be great difficulty if they resumed specie payments to get sufficient gold from foreign countries. But they might rely upon it that to a nation that wanted tools there never would be any difficulty in finding them—the commodity would go to any country. The only consideration was that gold would be dearer. There would be no greater supply but a much greater demand for these tools, because people required them.

Now he would come to paper. Gold was expensive, and the wear and tear in the usage of it was heavy. Therefore people are all anxious to get a light tool rather than a heavy one if it be equally good and efficient. By this means there is a saving in the cost. Now, it should not be forgotten that they had nothing but a tool, and they knew that that tool was only wanted to make exchanges, and nothing else. When he gave his property, his cotton, for gold, he did not use the gold. He did not put it on his back and carry it to the cellar. He could not eat it or drink it, but he could make use of it to provide what he wanted. There is such a thing as credit, in which a man says you need not pay me to-day; I can trust you. A manufacturer knows, before he trusts a merchant, if he is perfectly solvent, that the paper is as good as the gold in value, and then he is ready to give his goods for it. For instance, he would take the Bank of England. He would very much prefer to take the paper of that bank because it was lighter, much safer, and he need not use carts to carry it. He considered paper, when it was perfectly solvent, to be very much more desirable. Whoever holds this paper is always certain to get the thing it represents. The paper was therefore exactly the same as gold. The same value is received for it, because every man who receives that £5 Bank of England note knows that he has only to go across the street for its value in gold. Besides, every one will take it from him. There was a sort of unanimous agreement in the nation in this respect. Now, how many notes are needed? It is just the same as before—just as many as the nation wants. But if more notes are put out than are needed, then what becomes of them? Just like the sovereigns, they go down into the bank cellar. There they are watched by a file of soldiers and are perfectly safe, while in my house they might be burned or lost. Now, the lecturer said, he came to an important point. As far as the public goes in England, they pay in paper identically the same thing as you pay in gold; but it makes a great difference to the nation. When England buys in gold away goes the property of the country. When cotton goods or iron rails have gone to Australia or to California they are lost to the country. It has got its metal, but still it has lost its property. But when it buys in notes the property does not leave the country. Thus it is that the Bank of England has obtained £15,000,000 of property from the nation and has lent it to the traders. And that amount instead of being eaten, and drunken, and worn, is left in the country and is in the power of the Bank of England, which lends it out. The present circulation of the Bank of England notes is fifteen millions. So the nation does its trading with fifteen millions of paper, and all above the great security is that the Government owes the bank fourteen millions of pounds, and that the bank has always been eminently safe and slow-going. It lends to steady traders, to people who do not rashly lose their money, and it lends precisely to the people who want the credit. That has been its principle all along and it is by virtue of that that it comes to pass that nobody ever said the Bank of England was unsafe. His own opinion was that five millions more might have been allowed to the bank, but that is a question of detail. But he might be asked how is it known that the Bank of England will not lose this money? What certainty is there of it? The only answer is that experience has shown that the Bank of England is safe.

INCONVERTIBLE PAPER.

Now we come to inconvertible paper, the distinguishing characteristic of which is that nobody knows when it is to be paid. Nothing is said about that. Now it follows from what has been said that the nation pays for inconvertible paper precisely that amount of property. The nation of America has paid for its greenbacks, and has lost precisely the same amount of property as if they had bought gold from the Russians. And there is another difference. If the property is only distributed, as is done by the Bank of England, to traders, there is no loss. But that never has been the origin of inconvertible paper. Everybody knows that inconvertible paper will always be a tax. I want a piece of property and I give a piece of paper for it. In effect I say I will not pay for the property then, and the fact is that the interest is lost. Now, gentlemen, that is a tax. Just compare it with the adulteration of the middle ages. Those bad kings did just the same thing. They got the goods of the country and then slyly degraded the currency. But the people speedily discovered that they had three shillings instead of four. Now that is a bad form of taxation, because it catches and ruins some poor unlucky wretch who is not expecting it. The people generally discover that a guinea decraded to fifteen shillings is just as good for fifteen shillings as it formerly was for twenty-one, but the nation goes blundering along without deriving any benefit. It is a very important principle of Adam Smith that that is a very bad form of taxation which takes more from the people than is gathered into the Treasury. But what are we to say of a tax that after once being raised, the nation gets nothing more from it, but it goes on sacrificing the nation year after year. If there is anything bad in finance it is raising taxes by issuing an inconvertible currency. Now about the depreciators. Mr. Vansittart once made a long speech in the House of Commons, to induce it to declare a pound equal to a guinea. His speech was successful and the bill was passed, but when the unlucky fellow tried to buy a guinea with a pound he had to give twenty-seven shillings for it. In consequence of the depreciation the price was high. A man here does not know what a dollar will be after a few weeks. He may sue upon the supposition that it is to remain in equal value, but he surely finds it growing gradually less. This fluctuation is called exchange in the premium on gold. It ought to be called a depreciation in paper. [Applause.] The first term deceives the people as to what is actually going on about them. He repeated that the people of America paid for these notes precisely as if they paid for them in gold. The nation has given its property for these pieces of paper, and they pay it out to people who destroy it. They do not, like the Bank of England, lend it out to steady traders, but they give it to speculators. What takes place? It results in the destruction of the capital. People furnish rooms at $40,000 to a parlor. What is the meaning of that? All the furniture in that room is capital destroyed. It is property destroyed by speculation. If things are destroyed to be reproduced and increased, no harm results, but if they are destroyed without reproduction the nation is injured.

CURRENCY THE TOOL OF EXCHANGES.

It should never, he said, be forgotten that inconvertible currency was nothing more than the tool of exchange. And that it should never be diverted from that which was its proper function. Something, however, had been superadded to that function in this country, and it had been made the medium of great waste and speculation, carrying with it great national poverty and great national loss. The property given by the nation for these issues of incontrovertible currency was wasted, and the Government that made the issues did not receive a farthing of the taxes which that tax levied. This all came of the fact that a tool which is intended merely to effect exchanges had been converted into a machine to get the people of America to give their property for the purchase of new issues. He could, he said, conceive the necessity for a first tax, but the continuance of such a tax was simply the taking the property of the people of America to put the issues in the hands of people who were destroying this property. This, he maintained, had nothing to do with currency. Take, for instance, the farmers of America. They were the people most injured by those dealings, and yet he understood that they were also the people that wished more especially for such issues. He was always uncertain what he was going to get for his dollar. He was obliged to pay at a high price and did not know what he was going to receive. Many of the fields in America were English fields, for the bread sold in England was American bread. As a rule, prices in both countries remained steady. The prices of the farmers did not rise so fast as those of clever people on Broadway. They took a longer time to think, the fluctuations in the value of currency were not so readily understood, and their prices remained without alteration. Then foreigners imposed a large penalty by reason of this unstable paper currency. They sent in their goods, but they did not know the value of the money which they were to receive. They did not know exactly what value to place upon a dollar, and so they left a wide margin to their own advantage. Now, he would say, no one would in America to the question: "What is a dollar?" without any mention as to the time of its payment. It only meant that some time it would probably be paid, and its value took only the form of a bet. It meant, if I remember right, that twenty that it will be paid; and again, when circumstances were more adverse, it was only seventy to twenty, and later, when matters came round, and Congress took some favorable action, it was a question of, "I'll bet you so and so," indicating something like the ten per cent. at which it stood at present. Yet the people of America were told that they wanted more of these paper dollars, while actually their value was the worth of the chance of getting the dollar which the American Government had promised to pay. It was that and no more. He again reiterated the proposition that gold was not the capital of countries, and that so much gold as it possessed over that which it required to use was simply of no value.

MONEY NO OTHER FUNCTIONS BUT TO EXCHANGE GOODS.

He cited the case of Germany having got $200,000,000 from France, and asserted that she was not one whit the richer if she did not part with that metal to a foreign country. In receiving all the gold, she got tools of which she had already enough, and the result of that was merely to put property from one German hand into another. If America got nothing from Europe but gold, supposing she had already enough, she would be no more richer than if she received a cargo of 1,000 cargoes of hats. Suppose they sent gold, which America did not want; gold could not till their fields or make their cotton grow; but, on the other hand, if Europe sent her manufactured goods, her cloths or such other things as this country might require, then they could clothe more men, set more men to work, and the nation become richer. When this operation went on it was said, "We send you dollars." When the question was asked, "What a dollar is," the common-sense answer was, "It is a bet." And this wretched thing stopped the transfer of gold and capital from Europe to America. He wished to assert in the strongest terms that all this bedevilment came of not recognising the fact which was the foundation of all these questions of political economy, that money had no other function but to exchange goods, and that whatever was added was sure to get people into scrapes. The curse of this inconvertible currency was that it levied upon property and placed it in the hands of those who merely used it for purposes of speculation.

HOW TO GET OUT OF THE TROUBLE.

The next question, he said, was how to get out of the trouble, and he answered it by saying that it was simply to be determined to get out of it. They wanted, he said, all the notes they had, and people would, in fact, rather have them than gold, and if they believed that the issuers of the paper were solvent people there would be remarkably little demand for gold. If it were known that in two years resumption would take place, all future contracts would be settled, and nothing would stand in the way of such resumption. In connection with this question, he said he would trust no government to issue inconvertible notes at pleasure, and in illustration of the advantages of issue by a private corporation, referred to the non-depreciation of notes issued by the Bank of England in a case of emergency. Now nobody in London, he said, was obliged to take these notes, but anybody that pleased might issue them. In short, they were not legal tender.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Here the lecturer said he wished to say a word about the expression "legal tender," for it was not well understood. "Legal tender" means what the law will say when you offer the notes in discharge of a debt. It does not mean that any trader must sell his goods. No tradesman or merchant is compelled to sell his goods at any price. He may sell at any price he pleases, and even oblige a lady to pay for his wares with legs of mutton if he so chooses. Legal tender means that a man is obliged to take greenbacks in discharge of debts due him. The government contractors are always perfectly well satisfied to take greenbacks, because they know they can always pay their numerous creditors with them. But even contractors always charge more for their services in greenbacks than in gold, and that is another dead loss to the American people. Legal tender means that people are obliged to take it, but not that the seller is obliged to sell. Before '44 we had country banks which issued their notes. They were not legal-tender, that is to say any creditor might refuse them. But people found them quite as good, they were very generally taken, and they did quite as well as gold. Then the great discovery was made that the bankers had wasted the property on which the notes were founded. Some of them had gone into notes speculation, and when they found to be a bad currency because it was not safe. Hundreds of bankers issuing at pleasure without security are very bad issues, and are entirely inadmissible. But whom, then, are you going to give this power to? Not to the Government. That is a very difficult question for one organ to your institutions to answer. There were a great many details about our banks, the lecturer said, that were very hard for him to master. But there would be less difficulty about it when the Americans had made up their minds to convertibility. But do not have two systems of issuing. It interferes with the simple idea that whoever issues must be perfectly solvent. That was the peculiarity of the English system. An able American had said that the Bank of England system could not be scientifically excellent because no other nation had adopted it. But it was perfectly solvent. Those fifteen millions of notes were given to the bank to do what it pleased with. They were given to it by habit, by tradition, by custom, by popular opinion. She lends it out to honest tradesmen. You do not find the Bank of England accepting accounts with newly-formed joint stock companies.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

In answer to a question interposed by a gentleman in the audience as to whether the Bank of England paid anything to Government for the permission to issue fifteen millions, Mr. Price explained that the Government owed the Bank of England fourteen millions, for which no interest was paid, and that although it would be the duty of the Bank to pay out of its necessarily large profits something to the State, (its profits coming from the property of State,) that in this way a balance was established. In conclusion, he said, No gold that comes to you, unless you want it, is of the slightest use to you. For your own interest, I tell you that the American currency places America below the level of scientific study. You are the last people to be ashamed of your history; but, gentlemen, you are mortal, and if you commit errors you must suffer for them. Whoever is acquainted with American currency, says Poor America, and you stand below your natural position in the world because you have so mischievous a theory of finance.

THE GREAT MEXICAN CATTLE-THIEF.

WHERE STOLEN CATTLE FROM TEXAS GO—HOW CORTINA BLACKMAILS CLAIMANTS —THE CHIEF BUSINESS OF THE MEXICANS ON THE BORDER.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 24.—A special dispatch to the *News*, from Brownsville, says:

"The cattle recaptured by Rock have been sold in Matamoras for the benefit of the owners. Gen. Cortina was the purchaser. He paid $4 per head for the best and $2 for inferior. He buys all kinds of animals, brands them, and puts them on one of his ranches.

The drove which crossed at El Haad's ranch, sixteen miles below Brownsville, consisted of 200 head. They belonged mostly to J. G. Brown, Sheriff of Cameron County, who waited on Judge Castello Montero, of Matamoras, and procured an order to pursue and rescue the stolen cattle. The order was placed in the hands of Jesus Villareal and others on this side. They followed the trail to the ranch of Reacor De La Capella, fifty miles from Matamoras. The owner of the ranch told them they could not enter his pasture. After receiving Judge Montero's order, he went with them, and they found 117 head of cattle. The robbers had selected and removed the best. They proceeded toward Matamoras with the cattle, but were met by three policemen, having orders from Gen. Cortina, Mayor of Matamoras, to take the cattle from them, on the ground that an American had no right to pursue and recover stolen property in Mexico. Villareal exhibited the order of Judge Monteros, when one of the policemen was sent to report to Cortina, while the others remained with Villareal. On Saturday night last the cattle were penned at Puentas Verdes, three miles from Matamoras. During the night Cortina took them by force and removed them to a pen of his own at Lallarean. On Sunday Mr. Brown went to Matamoras and Lallarean with Cortina. The latter counted 110 cattle. Brown demanded the others from Villareal, and was told that two had been eaten on the road, and five left with Cortina, who demanded $10 for a heifer of Capt. King's which had been killed. Brown said he held Villareal accountable for the missing animals, when he suddenly found himself surrounded by Gregorio Rodriguez, Joaquin Treveno, and others, escaped prisoners from Brownsville jail.

Gen. Cortina refused to give up the cattle. He pretended he had been made to pay heavily for property reclaimed from Texas. This is untrue, and was said as a pretext for levying blackmail on Brown. Cortina said he would leave the case to the Judge; yet he had just violated the Judge's order by seizing the cattle. Mr. Brown is in Matamoras now.

RIOT AT MAHANOY CITY, PENN.—SEVERAL MEN INJURED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 24.—At Mahanoy City, on Saturday and Sunday nights, there were disturbances and excitement on the principal street, which culminated in a regular fight last night, growing out of the Major assassination some time since. A number of shots were fired, several men were injured, and great excitement prevails among the citizens. One saloon was entirely gutted. The original difficulty started three weeks ago between two fire companies at a fire, since which time the feud has been kept up.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 24.—A mysterious murder is exciting the people near Bethany, ten miles east of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. Saturday night, Christopher Harris, a young man, and member of a large family, went out after fuel, and was stabbed near the house, according to the story of the family. Alarm was given to the neighboring farmers, who came in and saw the victim. An inquest was held by a magistrate, and a verdict rendered of death by violence by unknown hands. Yesterday at the funeral an immense concourse of people attended, and demanded that the body be placed in a vault instead of buried, as the family had intended. Succeeding in this, they sent to Hamilton for the County Coroner. The authorities went out from Hamilton to-night to arrest the near relatives of the deceased, and hold them until after a full investigation has been had.

ELEVEN SPANISH DESERTERS SHOT IN CUBA.

A letter from Havana dated the 19th inst. says: "Last month a party of twenty-five Spanish soldiers of the artillery garrisoning Fort St. Hilaire, in the Central Department, revolted, seized a coasting schooner at Puerto del Padre, on the north coast, and under threats of death forced the Captain of the vessel to get under way, ordering him to take them to Key West, St. Thomas, or any of the neighboring islands. The Captain, seeming to accede to their wishes, weighed anchor and set sail, but ran the vessel aground on a neighboring key. He then jumped into a small boat under the pretext of getting aid, and informed the commander, who sent a force of men to arrest the deserters. They were tried by court-martial, and on the 6th inst. eleven of them were shot and the remaining fourteen imprisoned."

THE "MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA PARTY" IN BROOKLYN.

The Lady Washington Tea Party, for which great preparations had been made, took place last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and proved to be an affair of great brilliancy. The purpose of the entertainment was in aid of the Brooklyn Maternity, and the people of the sister city, true to their charitable instincts, responded generously to the appeal. About two thousand people were assembled in the Academy at one time during the evening, and it was estimated that nearly twenty-five hundred tickets were disposed of at the price of five dollars each. The arrangements of the Committee of Managers had been not only extensive, but excellent. The parquet had been floored over even with the stage and lower dress circle. The parquet was divided, however, from the stage. On the stage were placed thirteen small tea tables capable of seating about thirteen persons each, all of which were overhung with a canopy with the name and arms of each of the thirteen original States thereon. The programme of the evening was, first, a reception by Gen. and Lady Washington, who were supposed to be dispensing the hospitalities of the White House in the famous republican court at the national capital. At an early hour nearly all the seats in the dress circles and balconies were occupied by lookers-on, while the guests entered upon the floor and proceeded to pay their respects to the President and lady. Gen. Washington was personated by Mr. Luther B. Lyman, and Lady Washington by Mrs. H. W. Sage. Dressed in the imposing costume of the time, they occupied a position near one of the proscenium boxes, and received their guests in the most courtly manner. During the reception and refreshment hours, which took place from 7 to 9 o'clock, Corteno's full band, stationed in the gallery, performed a programme of fine selections. At the height of the reception the grand saloon presented the most brilliant appearance. The rule of full dress was strictly adhered to, and was continued to the hour of leave-taking at 12 o'clock. Among the prominent people present were Mayor Hunter, Controller Powell, Commissioner Stranahan, Judge McCue, Judge Troy, Col. A. C. Keeney, Gen. Tracy, William C. Kingsley, Andrew McLean, Gen. Slocum, John B. Norris, Ex-Governor Stewart L. Woodford, Daniel C. Robbins, William F. Hester, Sanford Battershal, Henry Beam, Lorin Palmer, William H. Sage, George P. Sheldon, Thomas G. Sherman, S. B. Chittenden, George S. Cary, Samuel S. Dale, Edward T. Howard, Joseph Howard, Jr., R. C. Moffat, William A. Tyler, J. H. Hart, and many others.

NOT A TIME TO BE "CARM."

From the Detroit Free Press.

"He's scooted with another woman!" exclaimed a corpulent female, afflicted with asthma, as she pulled herself through the door of the Central Station yesterday forenoon. The Police Sergeants are never hasty about expressing their opinion, and the one in charge of the station looked at the woman and didn't even nod his head for her to go on. The woman took a chair, or nearly two chairs, puffed away like a hack-horse for several minutes, and then as the tears came to her eyes, she continued:

"I'll never forgive him, and if he's caught you may sentence him for life! To think that after we've lived together these five years and better he should desert his own true love to run away with a girl named Sarah!"

"You refer to your husband, I suppose," said the Sergeant, cautiously.

"What other woman's husband would I be referring to?" she demanded. "Of course it is my husband —my John Henry Polk!"

"And I infer that he has deserted you."

"That's what he's done—deserted me and run off with a girl named Sarah something or other, and I am left here without a friend!"

"He shouldn't have done that!" remarked the Sergeant, after a long pause.

"No, he shouldn't," she replied. "Why, what was he when I married him! Didn't I take him when he was a good-for-nothing, insignificant whiffet of sixteen and bring him up to what he is! And now this is my return!"

She sobbed away for awhile and then went on. "He called me his darling—his dear gazelle, and he said that I was sugar melted over, and all that, and I believed it—yes, believed it, like the fool I am."

"And he's gone, eh?"

"Gone! Didn't I say he'd gone? I can hardly believe it, though, when I look over the letter he wrote me; and see how he called me his shining angel and his noonday star. I can hardly realize that he has left me and taken up with a freckled girl!"

"It's very sad," sighed the Sergeant.

"You don't know my feelings," she replied; "don't begin to realize how this heart of mine is wrenched. I wish you'd catch him, sir. I wish you'd bring him back here and stand him over there, and leave me over here and lock the doors for about two minutes!"

"Be calm, madam," remarked the Sergeant.

"Carm! How can I be carm? When I think of John Henry and Sarah and dear gazelle and shining angel and noonday star, can I bid my heart be carm?"

She left her husband's description and went away, and the police will catch him if they can.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Several weeks ago a burglar named Wallrabe was captured in the Orange Mountains by the Newark, N. J., Police, charged with having been concerned in numberless burglaries in the vicinity. Forty charges were preferred against him and he pleaded guilty to all of them. He informed the Police that he had had an accomplice, whom he described as a man with light complexion and light mustache. He had written the description on a piece of paper and Detective Becker was sent to look after the man. Becker lost the paper, and, forgetting the description given him, arrested a dark-complexioned man who gave his name as Patrick McGarraghen. McGarraghen was tried in the Essex County Sessions Monday, and Wallrabe swore positively, notwithstanding the fact that the prisoner did not answer his description, that he was his accomplice. The case was given to the jury Monday evening. Yesterday morning the paper was found by Becker, and at his request the jurors were called and it was placed in their possession. Before receiving it they had stood nine for conviction. Within ten minutes after they had seen the paper they agreed upon a verdict of acquittal and McGarraghen was discharged.

DEPARTURES OF EUROPEAN MAILS FOR DECEMBER.

The steamers appointed to convey the United States mails to Europe during the month of December, 1874, will sail as follows: From New-York, Dec. 1, steamer Lessing, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Dec. 2, steamer Parthia, for Queenstown; Dec. 3, steamer Silesia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Dec. 5, steamer Hermann, for Southampton and Bremen; Dec. 5, steamer Celtic; Dec. 8, steamer Idaho; Dec. 9, steamer Algeria—all for Queenstown; Dec. 10, steamer P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Dec. 10, steamer Holsatia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Dec. 12, steamer Oceanic, for Queenstown; Dec. 12, steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre; Dec. 12, steamer Deutschland, for Southampton and Bremen; Dec. 15, steamer Herda, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Dec. 16, steamer Abbotsford, for Antwerp; Dec. 16, steamer Abyssinian, for Queenstown; Dec. 17, steamer Cambria, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; Dec. 19, steamer Republic, for Queenstown; Dec. 19, steamer Minister Roon, for Southampton and Bremen; Dec. 19, steamer Wyoming, Dec. 23, steamer Russia, both for Queenstown; Dec. 24, steamer Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Dec. 24, steamer Frisia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Dec. 26, steamer Baltic, for Queenstown; Dec. 26, steamer Ems, for Southampton and Bremen; Dec. 26, steamer Pereire, for Havre; Dec. 29, steamer Schiller, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Dec. 30, steamer Java, for Queenstown; Dec. 31, steamer Thuringia, for Plymouth

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

A greater number of sales than usual were noticed for yesterday, (Tuesday, Nov. 24,) at the Exchange, and of the entire number only one was postponed. The attendance at the auctions was quite large, and a review of the day's business shows the following results:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Alfred T. Ashurst, Esq., Referee, sold improved City real estate, viz., one four-story brick store, with lot 94.6 by 76, (rear 26.5 feet,) No. 152 South street, about 30 feet from Peck slip, sold for $30,400 to Owen O'Connor; one two-story basement and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 51 Henry street, about 200 feet from Market street, sold for $10,600 to Mrs. Kate Murray, and one two-story and attic brick house, with lot, part leasehold and part free, 23.9 by 83, No. 73 Market street, about 100 feet from Cherry street, sold for $3,350 to Owen O'Connor.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel the following valuable property: Premises No. 54 Greenwich street and No. 55 Washington street, comprising a lot 27.10 by 164.10 by 26.9 by 166.9, running through from street to street, 133.3 feet north of Morris street, with buildings thereon; also, the house, with lot 25.3 by 36, No. 56 Greenwich street, adjoining above, sold for $17,250 over and above mortgage and interest, amounting to $97,133; total, $114,383; purchaser, Theodore Schappe, for plaintiff in legal action.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 74, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 36 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $11,900, to John P. Ackerman.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Court order similar to the above, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 93.11, No. 23 Eighth street, (Clinton place,) north side, 240.10 feet east of University place, for $14,500; purchaser, Charles Coudert, plaintiff's attorney.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, together in size 99.11 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second street, for $18,000, to George H. Peck. These lots sold very low. The legal sale by the same firm of lots on Jerome avenue, north-east corner of James street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, was adjourned to Dec. 3.

William Kennelly, also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Edward P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.2 by 97.6 by 25.3 by 94.4, with small frame building thereon, located on West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $3,625, to John Ryan, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit, and thus sale closed the day's transactions.

The sale noticed for Monday by Weeks & Crisley, of a house and thirteen lots on Jersey City Heights, situate on Ogden avenue, north-east corner of Bowers street, was adjourned by reason of the storm to Dec. 1.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold at Astoria, under foreclosure proceedings, between 400 and 500 lots belonging to the Bacon & Hyde farm, at figures ranging from $100 to $240 per lot, nearly all of which were purchased by the former owners of the property.

R. C. Ferguson, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty street, (room No. 13,) reports having sold at private contract the three-story French roof brown-stone house, (partly furnished,) 12.6 by 60, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 19 West Forty-sixth street, for $27,000, cash.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as noticed, are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store, with lot 23 by about 101, No. 228 Pearl street, 150 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Joseph McGuire, Receiver's sale, under the direction of David D. Terry, Esq., of a lease of the premises No. 41 Bowery, and Nos. 23 and 25 Chrystie street, between Bayard and Canal streets.

By James M. Miller, at City Hall, at 12 M., foreclosure sale of lots 150 by 456.11 by 150 by 503.9, on Nagle avenue, corner of Ellwood street, Dyckman tract, being a portion of the estate of R. F. Carman, deceased.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

NEW YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence.

1 four-story brick store and lot No. 152 South street, 30 ft. from Peck slip, lot 24.6x76, (rear 26.5 ft.).....$20,400

1 two-story basement and attic brick house and lot, 200 ft. from Henry st., about 100 ft. from Market st, lot 25x100, house 44 ft. deep, with extension.....10,800

1 two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 73 Market street, about 100 ft. from Cherry st., lot part leasehold and part fee, 23.9x85, house 40 ft. deep.....3,350

By James M. Miller.

Premises No. 54 Greenwich st. and No. 55 Washington st., lot 27.10x164.10x29.9x166.9, running through from street to street, 133.3 ft. n. of Morris st., with buildings; also, 1 house and lot No. 56 Green wich st., adjoining above; sold in one parcel.....114,382

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, East 74th st., s. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 18x74.....$11,900

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 23 8th st., (Clinton place,) n. s., 240.10 ft. e. of University place, lot 25x93.11.....$14,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

4 lots, 10th av., n. w. corner of 152d st., together in size 99.11x100, sold in one parcel..$12,000

By William Kennelly.

1 frame house and lot, West 56th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 25.2x97.6x25.3x94.4.....$3,425

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 23.

Pearl st., n. w. corner Baxter st., 22x82x20x92; Alexander Campbell to Eliza Cunningham, one-fifth part.....exempt.

Prospect place, w. s., 80.9 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x54.8; H. Cohen to J. Heintz.....exempt.

Stanton st., No. 187, 37.8x62.6; J. Kenner to F. Geminder.....32,000

10th st., n. s., 408 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x94.8; J. Cornwell to Amelia F., wife of John H. Johnston.....20,500

15th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th av., 75x76.4; J. Astor to W. M. Johnson.....5,100

10th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18x92; Sarah, wife of Herman J. Bachran, to Margaretha Muller.....15,900

23d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x98.9; George S. Byron to Emma B., wife of Edward M. Benjamin, and Anna Byron.....10,500

34th st., No. 303 East, 10x55.4; J. G. Cary to Mary Collins, widow.....12,000

42d st., n. s., 99.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 33.4x98.9; J. M. Mueller to A. A. Kramer, ½ part.....6,000

44th st., n. w. corner of Madison av., 28x85.5; B. F. Beekman to H. W. Sibley.....60,000

140th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th av., 100x99.11; 141st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th av., 100x99.11; Salvator Carulo to Cornelius Callahan.....20,000

Johnson av., w. s., indefinite locality at Spuyten Duyvil; Thomas Henry Ensall to Charles C. Wolfrom.....

Union av., w. s., lot No. 60, map of Hitons, Westchester County, 75x300; Patrick Burns to Mary Burns.....nom.

Same property; Mary Burns to Bridget Burns..nom.

Willis av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 140th st., 100x100; Willis av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 143d st., 100x100; R. Stursberg to W. Stursberg.....54,000

1st av., e. s., where the southern line of 97th st. if extended, would strike said av.; thence s. 200 ft. to a line parallel with 1st av. and 100 ft. w. of 1st av., thence n. 100.1 ft., water lots; Moses Merbach to Isaac Mehrbach.....45,000

1st av., e. s., 86 ft. n. of 116th st., 20x94; W. Dickson to S. Cardwell, Jr.....15,750

3d av., n. e. corner of 84th st., 40x100; 84th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; Elizabeth, wife of N. Haas, to S. Huber.....75,000

Same property; Stephen Huber to Nicholas Haas.....75,000

11th av., s. w. corner of 60th st., 100.5x100; 60th st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 11th av., 20x100.5; 60th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 20x100.5; 59th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 11th av., 20x100.5; 60th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 11th av., 40x100.5; John M. Mueller to Adam A. Kramer, ½ part.....63,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

15th st., s. s., 319 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x103.3; Margaret Mueller to Sarah Bachran.....$18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THREE STORES AND EXPRESS BUILDING, shop, or livery stable, for sale; on leased ground, No. 985 8th av.; $4,000 each. Also, two new four-story dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000, or will be rented, $150 per month. Also, an elegant four-story dwelling, newly frescoed, No. 308 West 58th st., $30,000. WM. BEDELL, owner and builder, 985 8th av.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH modern improvements, situate on high ground, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars, in New-city-Third Ward; terms easy. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

NO. 614 5TH AV.—ELEGANT DWELLING, EXtra low; also No. 51 West 42d st., with stable; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FINE VILLA RESIDENCE, 22X60, WITH ground 35x133, very near Prospect Park, will be sold at a low figure, or exchanged for vacant lots free, or a country seat at Englewood; lightly encumbered. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS—ON 6TH, 7TH, and 8th avs., Park, Prospect, St. Johns, and Lincoln places, Sackett, Union, and other streets, at low prices, or will be exchanged for improved property. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER FARM AT A BARGAIN.—Eighty acres at Staatsburg; cottage, barn, vineyard, spring, &c.; beautiful river and mountain scenery; only $5,000; easy terms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER S. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cedar streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,

will positively sell, without reserve,

ON

THURSDAY, DEC. 3,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

THE SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, NOS. 202 AND 204 EAST 29TH ST.,

south side, 90 feet east of 3d av., consisting of large four-story building, covering entire plot, 48 feet 8 inches front, 98 feet 9 inches deep, together with steam-engine, boiler, pumps, shafting, &c.

☞ This will be a splendid opportunity for investors or manufacturers, as the sale will be positive. $20,000 may remain on mortgage. Maps and further particulars of Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row. Also, at same time and place,

1,790 ACRES OF HEAVY TIMBERED LAND, situated on Mississippi River, Louisiana, half way between Natchez and Vicksburg. Title perfect.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, COMPLETE, spacious residence of Fanning U. Tucker, on Sandford av., Flushing, in perfect order; water, gas, furnace; beautiful grounds highly improved; coach-house, large garden; near both depots; location unsurpassed. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished and frescoed, the medium-size house No. 114 East 45th st., never before rented. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 85 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. Y. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $13,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 9 West 36th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A WELL-LIGHTED FRONT OFFICE, SUITable for a sales-room for a manufacturer; ample room for stock. Apply on premises. PHELPS & EVERDELL, No. 452 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar. 50x90. Inquire on premises.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1, '74	$6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874	$671,641
Annual Income	$2,932,601
Amount of Ins. in force	$57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON ALVORD, Jr., and HENRY H. DOWNER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Nelson Alvord, Jr., and Henry H. Downer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CONNOLLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Connolly, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 4,938.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1874. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of McCullough's Lead Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of said district.
JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.
n11-law5wW*

NO. 4,956.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DE WILDE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment and qualification as assignee of the estate of John De Wilde, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1874.
ALFRED F. MUNN, Assignee,
No. 114 Chambers street, New-York City.
n18-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HALSEY, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, and other matters as by the statute in that behalf required, as by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
n11-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID VROOMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David Vrooman, of Athens, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Catskill, N. Y., the 10th day of November, A. D. 1874.
J. H. BAGLEY, Jr., Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUSSELL W. BURKE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of December, A. D., 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Chambers, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1874.—Present Hon. A. B. Lawrence, Justice.—WILLIAM GOURLEY, administrator of Elisabeth Ray, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elizabeth Seaton.—On reading and filing the affidavit of C. F. Brown, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff herein, from which it appears that summons by publication setting forth, among other things, that the defendants Samuel Seaton and Elizabeth Seaton are now resident infants, and that no guardian has been appointed for them in this action; on motion of Cassedy & Brown, plaintiff's attorneys, it is ordered that Robert E. Deye, Esq., a counselor at law, be, and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem for the purposes of this action, unless said defendants or some one in their behalf, within twenty days after service of a copy of this order in the manner herein directed, procure a guardian ad litem to be appointed, and give notice thereof to the plaintiff's attorneys. It is further ordered, that this order be served by publication thereof in two newspapers, to wit, in the *New-York Times*, published in the City of New-York, and in the *Argus*, published in the City of Albany, once a week for six weeks successively.
WM. WALSH, Clerk.
CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attornies.
n26-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES DUGGIN, plaintiff, vs. LELA S. PARAF and ALFRED PARAF, her husband; Russell Sage, John J. Searing, Henry D. Rolph, Millicent H. Martin, and William R. Martin, her husband, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1874.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 26th day of October, 1874.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o28-law6wW*

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N E. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE SIX PER CENT. STOCK OF THE

CENTENNIAL

BOARD OF FINANCE

is now offered for popular subscription. The Centennial Board of Finance was incorporated by act of Congress, and authorized to issue $10,000,000 of stock at $10 per share, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of buildings for the International Exhibition and other expenses connected therewith.

The buildings are under contract to be completed in January, 1876; more than twenty foreign nations have officially accepted the invitation issued by the President to take part in the Exhibition; many of the leading men of the country are giving their aid and services to the Centennial enterprise, and the people have now an opportunity of securing, at small present cost, a partnership, which will be both honorable and profitable, in the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

Full information furnished, and subscriptions received by

A. BRENTANO, Union square, and by
PEASLEE & CO., NO. 23 NASSAU ST.,
General Agents for
New-York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD Northern Pacific, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted Railroad Bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—For sale, choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent., &c., &c., Municipal Bonds, paying 10 to 12 per cent., at a large reduction below par.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the time for assenting to the agreement entered into April 27, 1874, between said company and August Belmont, John Pierpont Morgan, and Francis Skiddy Meyer, Trustees, and the funding of overdue coupons, under the same, has been extended to the 31st day of December, 1874.
Further information can be had on application to G. D. L'HUILLIER, Chief Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past due coupons of the consolidated bonds bought outright at best market rate, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest certificates given by
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway, and No. 7 New st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT 7 per cent. Also, of commission; executor's funds. Address, with particulars, J. B., Box No. 435 Post Office.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, Bank stocks, insurance scrip and stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.
The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
W. H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, No. 15 NASSAU ST., Nov. 17, 1874.

THE REMAINING TWENTY PER CENT. due depositors will be paid on and after 20th inst. by ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 120 9th av., open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at their office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.
Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, where the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.
City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid.
A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

THREE PAVILIONS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 2, 1874, for Three Pavilions on Blackwell's Island.
For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COFFEE, RYE, BLANKETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 28, 1874, for Coffee, Rye, Blankets.
For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARTS AND CART HARNESS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 3, 1874, for thirty Carts and thirty sets Cart Harness.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOSals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above.
See *City Record*.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTS—CAN ALWAYS HAVE PROFITABLE employment; also young men of good family and little means inclined to learn the profession as students or clerks. PRETTNER BROTHERS, No. 180 Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 25? MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.
Terms, $25 for the course.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, lights, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day board rs are taken to the ark after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st.—Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Carpentry taught. Out-door classes organized. Latin conversation taught. Circulars at G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York; Cooper Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIKERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, close by New-York University. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

ANY ONE DESIRING ABLE RESIDENT OR visiting teachers, will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell, speaking the languages fluently, and having a good knowledge of music, she will recommend only competent teachers. Information also given of day and evening classes, and of good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.
J. A. FERRY, Secretary.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1.60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE AND BALLOON, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS FOR City or country, (at very low wages,) to suit all families and others wanting reliable cooks, housework girls, and all other kinds of help; ready to go any where and promptly sent by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 14th st.

A MANUENSIS.—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement would like a position as amanuensis or reader to an invalid or any party requiring her services. Address Reader, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

AT 1,393 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH.—MRS. A Hardman, select servants, Protestant, Scotch, German, Irish, Scotch, colored, Swedish, Welch: lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Cneat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties; can bring the best of references; is very orderly, and a good waitress; can take charge of dining-room, silver, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress and waitress, or to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 37? West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR family; understands and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewing; has two years' City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and cooking children, or any domestic duties required; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

WINTER ATTRACTIONS!

SILKS.—Our Standard Blacks, so well known, are in greater demand than ever. Their superb appearance and richness of color, with their splendid wearing qualities, render them especial favorites with the élite of our City. We guarantee them in every respect.

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS.—We call particular attention to our line of Camel's Hair Goods, and confidently assert it is the finest ever offered to the American public. Splendid Plaids in all the newest styles. An examination of goods and prices will convince that we are unapproachable.

VELVETS.—Superb lines in all the newest Shades; Velvet Cloaking a specialty. Velvets on the bias for trimming.

UPHOLSTERY.—Curtains and Upholstery Goods in every variety at unusually low prices. Splendid opportunity to prepare dwellings for holiday receptions.

OUR OPENING OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WHICH TAKES PLACE DEC. 1, WILL BE ON A SCALE OF SURPASSING GRANDEUR, ECLIPSING ANYTHING HERETOFORE ATTEMPTED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GAELIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., Nov. 25	JAVA......WED., Dec. 30
PARTHIA......WED., Dec. 2	PARTHIA......WED., Jan. 6
ALGERIA......WED., Dec. 9	ALGERIA......WED., Jan. 13
ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16	CUBA......WED., Jan. 20
*RUSSIA......WED., Dec. 23	*RUSSIA......WED., Jan. 27

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Dec. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
The Queen..Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | Spain....Dec. 12, 1:30 A. M.
England....Dec. 5, 2 P. M. | Helvetia....Dec. 19, — —
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Wednesday, Dec. 2, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Nov. 25
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Dec. 23
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. QUINN..........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Dec. 5.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Dec. 4	Colina,	Nov. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
E. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all parts, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 9 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Nov. 26, 12 M.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 28.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 3
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 21..2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20...2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d........2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.........7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th.......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th....9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th..8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th.........9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 30th....11:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade A. KLABER, 324 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.
Two handsome rooms on second floor; one front room on third floor, with bath and closets; private table if desired; also, one room on fourth floor; table board at $1 per day; references.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH good board, can be had at No. 227 East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs., nearly opposite St. Mark's Church. Only few taken. Location convenient and unexceptionable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway, a suite of elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table; reference exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—HOUSE CHANGED hands this Fall; rooms to let, with board, for families or single gentlemen; also table board; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Pleasant third-floor room, southern exposure; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Handsome suite of apartments to rent, with or without private table; also, a single room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—SUITE FRONT ROOMS, with board; also, large single rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38TH st.—A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with or without private table.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite, with board or private table; choice location. Apply to WM. G. RULE, JR., 610 6th av.

NO. 66 WEST 40TH ST., OPPOSITE RESERvoir Square—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. Seaver offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

NO. 130 EAST 16TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with board, on second and third floors, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME LARGE front room; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Rent moderate. No. 225 West 16th st., two flights up, back room.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board, upon moderate terms; table board for two gentlemen.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationary and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 Times Office.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, on second floor; private table if desired; appointments first-class. Only a few select boarders received; highest references. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A handsome suite of newly carpeted and furnished rooms, with superior table. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—Three handsomely-furnished connecting rooms, with southern exposure; also, hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY FRONT ROOMS, with hall rooms attached, for rent, with board, to gentlemen or ladies; house heated throughout; hot and cold water. No. 32 East 29th st.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH ST.—ROOMS WITH board for families or single gentlemen; easy of access to all parts of the City; accommodations good; terms moderate; reference exchanged.

NO. 92 CLINTON PLACE.—NICELY FURnished, newly carpeted rooms for gentlemen, singly or en suite; house in first-class order; family private; references required.

TWENTY-FIFTH ST.—NEAR MADISON square; two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family. For cards apply to M. BERGMAN, corner of 27th st. and Broadway.

ONE CHARMING SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to rent, with large closets and exclusive bath, &c.; private table, if desired; also, a few other rooms, at 29 West 17th st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Office or reception room, third story front, and small room, to let with board; also, a few table boarders taken; moderate prices; reference.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. and Broadway—Pleasant rooms, en suite or singly, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR THE "WINDsor."—Rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 127.—SINGLE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
8th Week
THIS SEASON
of the most charming of all domestic dramas,
JANE EYRE.
BETTER THAN LED ASTRAY.—*New-York Times.*
The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.
The cast includes the names of Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1:30 P. M.,
SECOND JANE EYRE MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
SPECIAL MATINEE of JANE EYRE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance this season of Miss ROSE EYTINGE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
GRAND RE-OPENING THIS EVENING,
when will be revived, in all its Regal Magnificence, the greatest of all spectacles,
THE BLACK CROOK.
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY!
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES!
DELICIOUS NEW MUSIC!
GLITTERING ARMOR!
JEWELED WEAPONS!
EVERYTHING NEW.
A GRAND BALLET OF THREE HUNDRED!!!
☞ GRAND EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW,
THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 1:30.

CARD. CARD.
THE KIRALFY BROTHERS beg indulgence of the public.
They have made every effort to produce the BLACK CROOK, but find that in order to do so in a proper manner, giving consideration to every detail, they would have to neglect certain requisites, and thus make the presentation unsatisfactory.
The policy of an announcement such as is herein made had ample discussion, and was finally reluctantly adopted.
The great spectacle will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Tickets purchased for either Monday or Tuesday will then be received.
GRAND-OPERA HOUSE, Tuesday evening, Nov. 24.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
EMMA DAY, SANFORD and WILSON, Miss ALICE SOMERS, WM. COURTRIGHT, GUS WILLIAMS, RICKEY and BARNEY, Miss ALICE HARRISON.
A new local drama by Mr. Poole, entitled
BROADWAY, Or, NEW-YORK IN A NUTSHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
ROUND THE CLOCK,
in which JOE COBURN
will set to with THE UNKNOWN.

ROBERTS READS TO-MORROW NIGHT at Association Hall. See programme above.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER SEASON. WINTER SEASON.
P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
The new programme a marvel in the annals of American Amusements. Fashionable audiences and earnest, genuine enthusiasm characterize each entertainment. Of the inaugural exhibition of the FETE AT PEKIN the morning press says:

From the Herald.
* * * The Tartar cavalry and the soldiery who preceded the palanquins in which the ladies of the Emperor's Court sat resplendent in gold and silver adorned robes; the citizen guard, with their decorated shields; the chosen officers, the warriors of the Yantse—all went to make up a spectacle that for brilliancy and imposing grandeur could not be surpassed. * * *

From the New-York Times.
* * * To the gorgeousness of this parade of celestial pomp even the glowing language of the small bills fails to do justice; and although not quite so varied in character as its predecessor, "The Congress of Nations," it undoubtedly surpasses it in the richness of the costumes and other paraphernalia. * * *

From the New-York Sun.
* * * Suddenly the car upon which the fire-eater was performing flared up all around him with crackling, fizzling, and banging fireworks. The air was full of the pyrotechnics for a few seconds, and when this confusion of sights and noises ended the pageant had vanished, and there was nothing left of the brilliant vision of China. * * *

From the New-York Tribune.
* * * A comic vein is adroitly carried through the whole entertainment, and the sympathetic spectator of now Victoria on the lofty wire, and now the child of the desert on the lofty camel, hovers often between a tear and a smile. * * *

From the New-York World.
* * * The sports began with numerous intricate and well-executed evolutions by the Emperor's cavalry, after which a grand Chinese ballet was presented. Then, for the space of fifteen minutes, the whole arena was filled with a mass of actors and actresses. * * *

FETE AT PEKIN. FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN. FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN. FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN. FETE AT PEKIN.
THE GRAND ROMAN WAR RACES!
THE RUSSIAN COURIER RACES!
THE OURANG-OUTANG RACES!
THE DARING LADIES' HURDLE RACES!
THE NEW ENGLISH JOCKEY RACES!
THE YOUNG LADIES' FLAT RACES!
THE WORLD-RENOWNED JACKLEY FAMILY!
THE GRAND CHINESE BALLET!
THE MARVELOUS YAMADIVA!
THE WONDERFUL KENEBEL BROTHERS!
THE CHINESE ENIGMA, LING-LOOK!
THE MARVEL, SATSUMA!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND MENAGERIE. GRAND MENAGERIE.
Opens at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Amphitheatre entertainment at 2:30 and 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

THANKSGIVING AT BARNUM'S.
A PROGRAMME OF EXTRAORDINARY LENGTH AND OF UNUSUAL ATTRACTION WILL BE GIVEN AT BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS TO-MORROW. THE NEW AND GORGEOUS ORIENTAL PAGEANT, THE FETE AT PEKIN, TOGETHER WITH ALL THE PROMINENT RACES—LADIES' HURDLE, CHARIOT, ROMAN STANDING, WAR RACES, RACES BY TRAINED ANIMALS, ENGLISH JOCKEY RACES, LADIES' FLAT RACES, &c., &c., WILL BE PRODUCED COMPLETE, WITH THE VIEW OF AFFORDING THE THOUSANDS IN ATTENDANCE UPON THIS OCCASION A CLEAR AND COMPREHENSIVE IDEA OF THE MOST COLOSSAL OF P. T. BARNUM'S ENTERPRISES, THAT VISITORS MAY HAVE AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY AT LEISURE THE WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF SIX HUNDRED RARE AND COSTLY WILD BEASTS CONTAINED IN THE MENAGERIE, THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE KEPT OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
EMILY SOLDENE.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE, at 1:30.
THE SUCCESS OF THE PERIOD,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
SECOND WEEK
TO CROWDED HOUSES
of
THE MOST MELODIOUS OF OPERAS,
Lecocq's master work,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE....as..........MLLE. LANGE
Conspirator Chorus repeated eight times nightly.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
For the THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE, AT 1:30.

Charles Roberts, Jr.,
ASSOCIATION HALL.
FIRST READING,
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
OTHELLO—Selections from Act II.—IAGO'S WIT. CASSIO'S DRUNKENNESS AND REPENTANCE.
SHAKESPEARE
THE BELLS..........POE
A NOCTURNAL SKETCH..........HOOD
THE IDIOT BOY..........ANON.
THE MARCH TO MOSCOW..........SOUTHEY
AUX ITALIENS..........OWEN MEREDITH
CALDWELL OF SPRINGFIELD..........BRET HARTE
THE COURTIN'..........LOWELL
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Course tickets, with seat, $2 50. For sale, with full programme, at Gurley's, under the hall, and at the door on the above evenings.

STEINWAY HALL. CARL SCHURZ.
LECTURE ON "EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS,"
TO-NIGHT, BY
CARL SCHURZ.
Admission, 75 cents; with seat, $1. For sale at Steinway Hall; Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas', No. 908 Broadway; Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotel.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
42d st. and Madison av.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1874, at 4 P. M.
Organist..........S. AUSTIN PEARCE, Mus. Doc. Oxon.
Brother of James Pearce, organist of Christ Church.
Vocaliste..........Signora SALVOTTI
Admission, 25 cents; package of ten tickets, $2; to be had at all the music stores, and at the church.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
LOLA, The beautiful Queen of the Air. LOLA.
The WINNETTS, FRANK JONES, The EMMERSONS,
H. T. MUDGE, JENNIE WADE, Sergt. BURKE.
Mme. PICANT'S CAN-CAN DANCERS,
and all the Metropolitan favorites.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
THANKSGIVING DAY—THREE PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S. C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager.
Special attractions this week.
MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, benefit of R. EDDY. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
Two grand performances THANKSGIVING DAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING. PAREPA ROSA and IVANHOE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
EXTRA MATINEE, THANKSGIVING AT 2.
Seats secured. Moral—"Go Early."
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ROBERTS READS TO-MORROW NIGHT at Association Hall. See programme above.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS AND ROBES—THE EUREKA HORSE BLANKET CO., No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand, offer at retail, at wholesale discounts:
Stable Blankets from $1 to $5.
Dress Blankets from $5 to $15.
Fawn Truck Blankets from $4 to $6.
Sweat Blankets, Suits and Hoods.
Lap Robes from $2 50 to $8.
Buffalo and Wolf Robes, from $6 50 to $40.
Call and examine and save the retail profit.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

TO STOCK RAISERS.—FOR SALE—SHETLAND stallion, the finest ever imported, jet black, four years, forty inches high; warranted sound and kind; also a foal mare. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; fifty usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 154 Fulton st., up-stairs.

LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Y. M. C. A.
Lecture Course.
Rev. M. H. GALLAHER,
ON
THE LAND WE LIVE IN,
FRIDAY EVENING.
Tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
reacran
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.
THANKSGIVING DAY, MATINEE AT 1:30.

WALLACK'S.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
AT 1:30.
Mr. BOUCICAULT
IN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

WALLACK'S.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
AT 1:30.
Mr. BOUCICAULT
IN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

WALLACK'S.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
AT 1:30.
Mr. BOUCICAULT
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THE SHAUGHRAUN.

WALLACK'S.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
AT 1:30.
Mr. BOUCICAULT
IN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

WALLACK'S.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
AT 1:30.
Mr. BOUCICAULT
IN
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MLLE. ALBANI.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY) Nov. 25, 26th subscription, at 7:30 precisely, positively LAST APPEARANCE but one of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
And Grand Revival, with increased Chorus and Orchestra, and the same scenic splendor as last season, of Wagner's Grand Opera,
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI (first time)..........ELSA
Miss A. L. CARY (her original rôle)..........ORTRUD
Sig. CARLO CARPI (first time)..........LOHENGRIN
Sig. DEL PUENTE..........FREDERICK
Sig. SCOLARA..........THE KING
Mr. G. F. HALL..........HERALD
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO
THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE—POPULAR PRICES.
Only appearance at the Academy of the renowned Basso, HERR CARL FORMES.
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. DONADIO, Signori DE BASSINI, DEL PUENTE, FIORINI, and CARL FORMES as Basilio.
FRIDAY, Nov. 27—Last night of the season, and Farewell night of Mlle. ALBANI.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28—Grand Farewell Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THANKSGIVING.
THURSDAY, NOV. 26,
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
Thanksgiving Evening, Grand Extra Performance.
POPULAR PRICES.
Only appearance at the Academy of Herr CARL FORMES. Rossini's opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. DONADIO..........ROSINA
Signor DE BASSINI..........ALMAVIVA
Signor DEL PUENTE..........FIGARO
Signor FIORINI..........Dr. BARTOLO
Herr CARL FORMES..........DON BASILIO
Musical Director and Conductor......Mr. S. BEHRENS
Family Circle, 50 cents; General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; Box Seats, $1 extra. For sale at the Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
by the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 29.
On which occasion an EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION of LYRIC ATTRACTIONS will be presented.
Full particulars hereafter.
Family Circle, 50 cents. General Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Parlor Chairs, $2. Tickets for sale on and after Thursday at the Academy, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, and throughout Sunday at the Grand Opera-house.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
BOUCICAULT'S
GREAT SCOTTISH DRAMA.
All the striking tableaux nightly encored. The trial of EFFIE DEANS! The ATTACK on the TOLBOOTH! The escape of JENNIE! The whole company in the cast.
THANKSGIVING DAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK,
EXTRA MATINEE OF
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
SHORTLY, a novel sensation!
*** Mr. Daly begs to announce that he has in preparation the reigning Parisian novelty, the most absorbing attraction offered there in years, and entitled:
THE OFFICER OF FORTUNE.

YORICK!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST TIMES.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Mr. JEFFERSON gives but six more of his charming impersonations of
☞ RIP VAN WINKLE. ☜
His engagement positively closing with the performance at the FAREWELL MATINEE next SATURDAY.
☞ SPECIAL RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE
TO-MORROW, THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 1:30.
***SATURDAY EVENING, MISS JULIA SEAMAN as HAMLET.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the American Comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
In TWO of his happiest parts, MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS and TIMOTHY TOODLES. Sale of seats begins on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Mr. CLARKE is engaged for two weeks only.

PARK THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK.
SIXTY-FIRST NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 25th,
SEVENTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Peals of laughter, with roars of applause.
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Box-sheet open ten days in advance.
Seats secured by telegraph.
Order carriages at 10:30.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
PARK THEATRE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
In his popular specialty of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock,
SECOND AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8,
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Suite in B minor..........Bach
Trio, tremate, empy tremate, op. 116, (first time.)
Beethoven
Miss CLEMENTINE LASAR, Mr. CH. FRITSCH, and Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
Symphony No. 1, in B, op. 38..........Schumann
Concerto, for piano and orchestra, op. 185, (new.)...Raff
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Symphonic Poem, "Die Ideale," (nach Schiller.)...Liszt
Admission tickets, $1 and $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall, where programmes can also be had.

ASSOCIATION HALL. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
LADIES' MATINEE LECTURES, (by invitation.)
A course of FIVE LECTURES, with READINGS, by GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
on
SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, 11:30 A. M.,
beginning Nov. 30. Secured seats for course at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and GURLEY'S, 4th av. and 23d st.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss CHARLOTTE STANLEY in her great sensation of CRIME,
With the superb drama of
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, THANKSGIVING DAY. | THE TURKISH HAREM, CAN-CAN, and FEMALE BATHERS. MATINEE TO-MORROW.
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, MONDAY next, Nov. 30.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.—THANKSGIVING. THURSDAY EVENING, Tobin's new Lectorium Entertainment, highly successful on its first presentation, will be repeated as above and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2. The Message Across the Sea—Views of Paris by Moonlight—Perpetual Motion—Mysticism of Spiritualism—Slate-writing and Mysterious Revelation.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

FOR SALE.—VERY INTERESTING CHRISTMAS stories, dramas, short sketches, and humorous poems; try at Literary Repository and Educational Agency, No. 563 6th av.

ROBERTS READS TO-MORROW NIGHT at Association Hall. See programme above.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

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R. H. Macy & Co.

PREPARING FOR HOLIDAYS.

DISPLAY NEXT WEEK.

THIS WEEK. THIS WEEK.

CLEARING THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT
AT GREAT REDUCTION.

On GENTS' SEAL-SKIN CAPS, an Extra Reduction of 25 per cent.

Parties buying to sell again, MANAGERS OF FAIRS and INSTITUTIONS wishing to purchase goods for the holidays, will find this an excellent opportunity now before the annual December rush comes on.
Goods selected now for the holidays will be carefully packed and delivered at any time desired.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application. PACKAGES by MAIL CAN be sent for two cents for four ounces, and one cent additional for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, under four pounds. N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Particular attention to orders. Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, New-York.

TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:45 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:30 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division,
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED, WITH FULL OR PARTIAL board, for a family of four; must have three good sleeping rooms on one floor, comfortably furnished, and a parlor; location between 8th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with terms and reference, W. R., Box No. 3,922 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, three little daughters, infant, and nurse, three connecting light rooms in a good locality; a Christian private family preferred. Address, with terms, MASON, Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—BOARD BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND son in a private family; location between 10th and 25th sts., west of 4th av.; price not to exceed $40 a week; references exchanged. Address J. D., No. 808 East 5th st.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family only; two connecting rooms required; one with sunny exposure; please state full particulars as to location, terms, &c. Address GEORGE, Box No. 126 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and babe, between 40th and 60th sts. and 6th and 9th avs., where there are no other boarders; with terms, &c. Address W. S. B., No. 48 West 26th st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, (FOUR OR FIVE,) between 6th and 4th avs., below 40th st., with private table; gentleman, wife, and maid. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 143 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE FRONT room, second floor, with board, in a good neighborhood, below 23d st.; state price. Address OSCAR, Box No. 178 Times Office.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY
FOR THE RELIEF OF
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.
The thirty-second annual meeting of the society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1874, at 8 P. M.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 of this and adjacent counties will meet at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 293 Bowery, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, in uniform, to celebrate Evacuation Day.
Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.
P. S.—Should it storm, citizens' dress, with cockade.

DRY GOODS.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A series of noonday prayer-meetings has been inaugurated at the old Water Street Mission of the Port Society.

Joseph M. Block, charged with the larceny of $150, was acquitted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday.

Commissioner Myer Stern, Nelson J. Waterbury, John Foley, and others called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

John Powell, aged fifty-two, while intoxicated, fell down stairs at his residence, No. 439 East Nineteenth street, and sustained serious injuries.

The fourth annual handicap games of the New-York Caledonian Club, open to members, will take place at Jones' Wood on Thanksgiving Day.

The boys at the Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society will be provided with dinner to-morrow at the expense of Messrs. Roosevelt & Co.

Aldermen John J. Morris, Oliver P. C. Billings, Andrew Blessing, and Edward Gilon, and also Charles M. Clancy, Civil Justice, took the oath of office yesterday.

A very pleasant musical and literary entertainment was given last evening, under the auspices of St. Mary's Library Association, at their rooms, No. 235 East Broadway.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in a closet on the second floor of No. 12 Wall street, caused by the ignition of some matches left lying on the floor. Damage, $250; insured.

Alfred Mangels, aged twenty-three, was seriously injured yesterday by being struck by a skid which was being lowered from the steamer Gaelic at Pier No. 52 North River.

Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., will preach at the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, to-morrow at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Glory of New-York."

Mr. William G. Barnard, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, acknowledges the receipt from G. Marion of $2, to be applied to the newsboys' dinner on Thanksgiving Day.

The Children's Aid Society will provide dinners for 150 boys at the Rivington Street Lodging-house to-morrow, at 7:30 P. M. The attendant expenses will be defrayed by a prominent merchant of this City.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Walter Haynes, indicted for indecently assaulting Josephine Mehesy, aged eleven years, pleaded guilty to common assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The inmates of the Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park street, will celebrate their twenty-fourth annual Thanksgiving festival to-morrow. Exercises in the chapel will commence at 2 o'clock, to be followed by a dinner at 3 P. M.

A dinner will be given to the children of the Wilson Industrial School, at the Mission House, corner Avenue A and Eighth street, on Thanksgiving Day at 12:30 o'clock. All friends of mission work are cordially invited to be present.

The second of a series of organ concerts will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Vocal selections will be rendered by Signora Maria Salvotti, and S. Austin Pearce will preside at the organ.

The first of a series of entertainments in aid of the New-York Hospital for Women, under the direction of the Ladies' Hospital Association, was held last evening in the parlors of the institution, Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue. It was attended by a numerous company of prominent ladies and gentlemen.

Kate Zum, aged eleven, of No. 641 East Eleventh street, who was run over on Monday evening, at Avenue A and Tenth street, by a coach driven by James O'Neil, died yesterday from the injuries received. O'Neil, who was arrested, was discharged by Coroner Eickhoff.

The Catholic Union of New-York has made preparations for the observance of Thanksgiving Day. In the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, solemn high mass will be celebrated, to be followed by a sermon. There will also be mass in the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott street.

A regular monthly meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, near Broadway, United States District Attorney Bliss presiding. It was announced that the primary election would be held on Dec. 9.

Mr. W. H. Force, of Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, on complaint of Mr. John W. Hamilton, who charged him with assaulting him on the 20th inst., by seizing him by the collar of his coat. Mr. Force was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

Patrolman James Murphy, of the Fourth Precinct, attempted yesterday afternoon to jump on the front platform of car No. 61 of the Fourth avenue line, opposite No. 86 Centre street. He slipped and fell under the fore wheel, which passed over his left leg, causing serious injuries. The policeman was taken to Park Hospital for treatment.

Daniel Coffee, aged twenty-nine, of No. 397 Pearl street, was brought to the Greenwich street Police station, yesterday, suffering from severe injuries to his head, which he stated he had received at the hands of a stranger who had attacked him at Forty-seventh street and Sixth avenue. He was attended by Police Surgeon Walker and taken home.

The suit of Nathaniel McKay against Edwin C. B. Garcia, Consul General of Uruguay, came up yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford. This suit is brought to recover the sum of $11,000, balance due on the steam-ship Yi, for which Mr. Garcia became responsible. The trial was not concluded yesterday, and will be continued to-day.

William G. Yorke, of No. 331 Water street, and Thomas and Patrick Farrell, of No. 330 Water street, were arrested last evening by Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, on bench warrants issued by Judge Sutherland, having been indicted by the Grand Jury for violations of the Excise law, in selling liquor without license. The prisoners were locked up at the Fourth Precinct Station-house and will be arraigned at the Court of General Sessions to-day.

Guillermo Dixte, an Italian, has been employed on Pier No. 45 North River to work in the place of some of the 'longshoremen. Yesterday Officer Standish, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who is stationed at the wharf mentioned, was informed that Dixte was armed with a dagger. He arrested him, and in the left sleeve of his coat a most villainous-looking weapon was discovered. It had a blade about nine inches long, and was as keen as a razor. It opened with a spring like a dagger, and was altogether a formidable weapon. He said he did not know that it was any harm to carry a knife. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Smith held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the city Treasury of $591,363 44.

The United States steam-ship Gettysburg, Commander R. H. McRitchie, arrived at the Navy-yard at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The twenty-ninth reception of the Brooklyn Art Association will take place on Monday evening next, at the Art Building and Academy of Music.

A grand concert will be given by Theodore Thomas' Orchestra at Bedford Avenue Reformed Church to-morrow at 8 P. M., on which occasion Miss Emma Crouch will make her début.

The Long Island Historical Society held a regular meeting at the chapel of the Packer Institute last evening. An interesting paper, descriptive of "The Great Pyramid," was read by Prof. Darwin G. Eaton.

Controller Schroeder yesterday drew a warrant for $30,917 50, payable to President Stranahan of the Park Commission. The warrant was for the final payment for the grading and paving of the Sackett street Boulevard.

A caucus of Democratic politicians was held yesterday in the County Court-house. The object of the caucus was to select men to fill the different offices which, as the result of the last election, have fallen into the hands of the Democracy.

A portion of a human body was thrown up yesterday at Pottery Beach, Greenpoint. The body was without a head, and a portion of the left leg and both arms were gone. Clinging to the remains were a black coat, a cardigan jacket, and a striped calico shirt.

Messrs. Morris and Pearsall, attorneys for Theodore Tilton, have waived their right to except to the sureties in the undertaking furnished by Mr. Beecher on appeal, and have given the latter's counsel notice of argument before the Court of Appeals for next Tuesday.

The third trial of the suit of Aaron De Graw against James A. Elmore, to recover $9,000 which the latter, as alleged, induced the former, in fraudulent representations, to invest in worthless stock, was commenced in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, yesterday. The case will go on to-day.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday impaneled a jury in the case of Eliza Jackson, the colored woman who was found insensible on the morning of the 10th inst., in a vacant lot on McDougal street, with marks of violence on her body, and who died on Saturday from the effects of her injuries. The inquest will be held on Tuesday next.

Mayor Hunter, Controller Schroeder, and William C. Kingsley had a consultation yesterday in the Mayor's office, which it was currently reported had reference to the appointment of the eight new Directors of the East River Bridge Company. It is rumored that Mr. Schroeder is in favor of excluding all the old Directors, and that Mayor Hunter disagrees with him.

Application was made by Walsh Brothers, stevedores, of New-York, yesterday to Superintendent Folk for a force of Police to protect a gang of Italians, hired by that firm in loading a steam-ship at Harbeck's Stores, in this city. The Italians arrived in a steam-tug from New-York at an early hour in the morning. An attempt to assault the new arrivals was made by the strikers, but the Police drove the society men off the dock.

STATEN ISLAND.

A sacred concert will be held at the Bethel M. E. Church at Tottenville to-morrow evening. A select programme will be rendered by the teachers of the Sunday-school of the church.

NEW-JERSEY.

Baron Schwartz Senborn, Minister from Russia, is in Newark looking through the manufactories in the city.

A new Baptist church was dedicated at Macopia, N. J., on Sunday. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Banvard, of Paterson.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen, last evening, granted the Erie Railway Company permission to lay their track over Pavonia avenue, Tenth, Barnum, and Kelsey streets, to connect it with the Harsimus Abattoir.

Frederick G. Schneider, aged thirty-five, a resident of Union Hill, N. J., temporarily stopping at the Grand Union Hotel, corner of Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, committed suicide, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Coroner Kessler was notified to hold an inquest, and gave a permit for the removal of the remains.

The second trial of William Brock, indicted for highway robbery, in Jersey City, upon an Ulster County man named Brooks Field, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and they were discharged yesterday morning. Field had been detained in jail 102 days as a witness against his assailant. Judge Hoffman, yesterday, ordered his discharge, and ordered the county authorities to pay him $1 for each day of his confinement. Brock was released on his own recognizance.

A few days ago William J. Woods went into a jewelry store in Newark, and, snatching a watch from the case, ran out. He was overtaken and arrested. Monday evening he was arraigned before Judge Tebsworth, in the Essex County Court of Sessions, for sentence. The prisoner, who is only about twenty years of age, said that only a month ago he had married a young lady. He was without money, and too proud to confess to his wife that he was unable to support her; and being anxious, besides, to take her to his parents, who reside in another State, he resorted to the expedient of stealing to get money. He showed a good character up to the time of the commission of the offense, and the court let him off with a fine of $50 and costs.

On Monday evening, James McMicken, a non-union man, employed at the Cunard docks, was assaulted and badly beaten while returning home from his work. John Quinn and Redmond Flynn were arrested on suspicion of having committed the assault. On the same evening Christian Sanders, a man looking for employment on the docks, was knocked down and otherwise maltreated by a Hoboken 'longshoreman, who subsequently made his escape. Yesterday morning a non-union man named Davis was severely beaten by the strikers at the corner of Grand and Hudson streets, Jersey City. The Cunard Steam-ship Company have offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the parties concerned in these assaults.

The Classis of Newark, which met in the Second Reformed Church in that city yesterday, was asked to dissolve the pastoral relations existing between the West Newark Reformed Church and Rev. Mr. Weinisch, the Pastor. The reason for the request was that the consistory had established a school in connection with the church which does not correspond with the religious opinions of the church. One of the Elders of the church explained that the congregation was not large enough to support a parochial school, and a school was established into which children not connected with the church are admitted, in the hope finally of bringing them into the church. The Pastor desired a religious school, but, for the reasons stated, the consistory had pledged their word to the patrons that the school should not be sectarian. The Classis refused to sever the relations, and a committee was appointed to adjust the difficulty between the Pastor and the consistory.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—THE FRANCE LOADED BY UNION MEN.

The only change to be recorded in the situation of the 'longshoremen's strike yesterday was the circumstance that the stevedore employed by the French Transatlantic Company went to work in the morning with a gang of society men, at the old rates. During the afternoon previous the new hands, mostly Italians, had been discharged and were replaced by union men. The work being performed was the unloading of the valuable cargo of the steamer France, which was continued yesterday. The union men claimed the change as a victory for their side, on the ground that the new men were so unskilled in the labor that they make frequent breakages among packages of delicate and fragile goods. An inquiry into the facts of the case by a TIMES reporter disproved this assertion. No breakages of any moment had occurred up to the time of the discharge of the new men, but there was an evident ill-feeling between the Italians and the French crew of the steamer, threatening at times a collision between them. In addition to this the Captain of the France is a new officer, this being his first voyage for the company. He is just fresh from the French Navy, and wishes to make assurance doubly sure. He expressed his unwillingness to have his ship stowed in loading by any but experienced hands, and made the request that the unionists should be employed at this time. It was thought best, therefore, to effect the change in the present instance. The company do not intend, however, to accede in general to the demand of the 'longshoremen, and will abide by their agreement with the other lines as to the price paid to stevedores for the work done upon their ships. The loss, therefore, if any, in employing the unionists upon the France, must fall upon the contractors. The unionists continue to loiter in the vicinity of the piers and the vessels, but do not venture to create any disturbance. The Police are as vigilant as ever, and in sufficient force. It is still considered necessary to escort the Italian laborers to and from work by strong squads of Police.

A 'LONGSHOREMAN STABBED BY AN ITALIAN.

Last evening, while a number of Italian laborers who had been at work on the wharf of the Inman line of steam-ships, Pier No. 45 North River, were passing through Charlton street on their way home and when near the corner of Hudson street they were attacked by a number of 'longshoremen. A general melee ensued, during which Michael McCormack, aged thirty-two, residing at No. 74 King street, was stabbed in the left thigh by one of the Italians and severely injured. In the confusion the Italian who stabbed McCormack escaped. McCormack was taken to the Greenwich street police station, where his wound was dressed by Police-surgeon Walker, after which he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.

There was no new feature yesterday in the strike of the sailors. In fact, there seemed to be little or no opposition to the demand of the sailors for the increased wages. Under the lead and supporting countenance of the societies formed for their protection, more especially that of the Boarding-house Keepers' Benevolent Association, the sailors found no difficulty in getting both the full rates fixed, namely, $30 per month, and the advance payment, in the shipping articles signed yesterday. There seemed to be no trouble anywhere of a violent character. The Committees of the Whole and of Vigilance, appointed by the Seamen's Protective Union, were active in their patrol of the North and East River fronts, and quietly instructed all newly-arrived sailors of the rise in wages, and the rules and regulations adopted for their guidance. Under the understanding that they would be maintained by the boarding-house keepers till they could ship at the advanced rates, all hands gladly acquiesced in the arrangements laid down for them, and will await their turn to be shipped according to rule.

THE LOCKED-OUT COOPERS.

William Watson, the Chairman of the Board of Officers of Coopers' Union No. 2, has addressed a printed circular "to the Merchants and business men of New-York," setting forth at length the causes which led to the existing lock-out, together with the remedy which the coopers propose to apply. This is no other than a large co-operative association of the society coopers, by which they intend to compete successfully with the labor of the raw hands and apprentices now employed by the locking-out firms. Serious charges are also brought against several members of the firms associated in the present lock-out, and further revelations of a similar character are promised. The new co-operative shop will be opened on Monday, the 30th inst.

POLICE COURT ANNUAL REPORTS.

The clerks of the various Police Courts throughout the City are all busily engaged in making out a record of the arrests, arraignments, committals, discharges, and fines for the past twelve months. When completed such records will be sent to the Legislature. They will be comprehensive, giving in detail the name, age, nationality, and sex of every prisoner brought before the Police magistrates, also the disposition of each case. The records are intended as statistical guides to the Legislature on questions of future criminal legislation. Mr. John R. Dillon, the head clerk of Jefferson Market Police Court, expects to have the records from his court completed in one month.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.

CHARLES SACIA, THE ALLEGED TITLE-DEED FORGER, CUTS HIS THROAT IN THREE PLACES—THE WOUNDS NOT FATAL.

Charles Sacia, who was arrested some months ago, charged with being concerned in extensive forgeries of title-deeds and mortgages, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat in his cell, No. 56, in the Tombs prison. The keeper, Mr. Duffy, who had charge of the prisoner, informed a TIMES reporter that yesterday forenoon a person whom he supposed to be a Deputy Sheriff called at the prison and asked permission to see Sacia. When taken to the cell in which he was confined, the stranger showed Sacia a paper, and asked him whether a certain signature was his. Sacia said that it was, and after his visitor had gone seemed to be very nervous and was evidently much perturbed. Mr. Duffy, noticing his agitation, told George Riley, another prisoner confined in the same cell, to watch him closely. Shortly afterward Riley told Mr. Duffy that Sacia had taken his razor from its case and was acting in a suspicious manner. Duffy then went into the cell and found the razor hidden under some clothing and took it away. About 2:30—the dinner hour—Riley called out that Sacia was trying to kill himself, and Keeper Duffy, calling for assistance, ran to the cell, where he found Riley struggling with Sacia, who was bleeding freely from the neck. He was then secured, and the pen-knife with which he had attempted to kill himself was taken from him. Sacia was at once removed from the cell to the hospital cell, and Dr. Wenger, of the Park Hospital, was sent for and his wounds were dressed. Upon being asked, last evening, about the nature of the injuries, Dr. Wenger said that when he went to the Tombs he found Sacia suffering from three incised wounds in the neck, two over the right carotid artery and one over the left. The one on the left side was the deepest and almost reached the artery. The patient was bleeding from a small artery on the left side, which the doctor finally ligatured. He was also suffering from a chill caused by nervous depression, for which stimulants were prescribed. Dr. Wenger said that he discovered no signs of mental aberration, and that when asked whether he had inflicted any other wounds upon himself, Sacia had answered that he had not. This, upon examination of his person, was found to be the truth. He also promised the doctor that he would keep quiet, and not attempt to do himself any further injury. There is no immediate danger, as the wounds are slight. Sacia is a man nearly sixty years of age, and when arrested occupied the position of President of the Palisade Fire Insurance Company of Jersey City, a bogus concern that collapsed about the time of Sacia's arrest.

BUSINESS NOTES.

RAILROAD REPORTS—MEETING OF THE LINEN TRADE—MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

The stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of considering a proposal made by the Directors to equalize the common stock with the preferred, and thereby enable the holders of both stocks to share alike in the division of the surplus earnings or the earnings to accrue. The meeting was attended by representatives of 64,000 shares of stock. Prominent among them was the veteran speculator, Mr. Daniel Drew. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, The undersigned holders of shares of the stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company hereby assent to the conversion of the common stock of the company into preferred stock upon payment to the Treasurer by such common stock holders of the sum of $5 per share and interest thereon from Feb. 24, 1874.

Mr. George L. Kent, a preferred stockholder, vehemently opposed the passage of the resolution, claiming that the action it contemplated was illegal and unjust. To fortify his arguments on the subject, Mr. Kent produced an injunction granted by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, restraining the stockholders from taking any action in the premises. Mr. Drew declared himself in favor of the conversion of the stock, and pledged himself that a dividend of nine per cent. would be declared, if it were consummated. A vote was taken to ascertain the sentiments of the meeting, when representatives of 60,000 shares voted in favor of the project, whereas the opposition only represented 4,000 shares. In view of the injunction nothing more could be done at the moment, and an adjournment was had accordingly.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Central Railroad of Iowa, held yesterday, at No. 20 Broad street, the committee appointed at a previous meeting reported that the affairs of the road under its present management were being economically administered. The earnings for the first six months show a considerable loss, but not more than the average of the roads throughout the country for the same period. The committee further state that their efforts to effect harmonious relations with the Boston stockholders did not prove entirely successful, but that they entertain hopes of a more auspicious result in the future. The committee declare against foreclosure, and favor reorganization upon an equitable basis.

A meeting of the members of the linen trade was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. Packard in the chair. The meeting was called at the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, with a view to bring together the representatives of this trade that they might adopt measures in common with other trades to effect a revision of the tariff. The combined movement of the various trades has for its object the change to specific from ad valorem duties. It meets with large and influential support in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The annual meeting of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association was held yesterday, the President, William A. Nash, in the chair, Mr. Dummer, Secretary. The association was incorporated Feb. 10, 1869, and has a present active membership of 1,018 persons, being a gain of thirty-one for the year. Donations during the year aggregated $14,230; present state of permanent fund, $49,505; number of deaths during the year, 8; amount disbursed for benefit in cases of deaths, $10,012; expenses, $987 98; receipts for dues and assessments, $11,165; cash on hand, $13,458 30, which, added to the permanent fund makes the surplus of the association $62,963 80.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday official announcement was made of the failure of W. E. Adams, produce and commission merchant.

THE WEST SIDE WATER-CURE CASE.

STATEMENT OF THE PROPRIETOR IN HIS DEFENSE—HOW THE DECEASED CAME TO HER DEATH.

On the 1st of August last a young married lady named Potter died at a water-cure establishment in West Twenty-second street. The evidence at the Coroner's inquest bore heavily against the proprietor of the water-cure, Christian J. Schiefferdecker, and the verdict of the jury asserted that the deceased came to her death through criminal negligence on his part. Mr. Schiefferdecker, who is not a medical man, was subsequently arrested, and bailed in the sum of $2,000, by Marshall O. Roberts. The case was not brought to trial, and Mr. Schiefferdecker now makes his defense public in a letter to the newspapers, in which he emphatically denies the charge of criminal negligence, and cites the names of several well-known citizens as guarantees of his ability and good character.

He says that the patient was brought to his house under false pretenses, it being alleged on the part of her parents that she was suffering from hysteria, rheumatism, and overdosing with strychnine. What she was in reality suffering from is not stated. A rule of his establishment is that all helpless patients shall be provided with their own nurses. In this case the person detailed for that duty was a girl twelve years of age, against whom Mr. Schiefferdecker brings various charges of dishonesty and incompetence. The patient seemed to be satisfied with her treatment, and frequently thanked the proprietor and his attendants for their kind attentions. Her parents also seemed to be satisfied that their daughter was in good hands. Her treatment was that ordinarily practiced at water-cures, and consisted of ablutions and packs. After Mrs. Potter had been in his house twelve days, Mr. Schiefferdecker says that he began to be much confined to his office and couch, through illness induced by old wounds received in duels during his University career in Germany. He describes himself, as "an old, half worn-out man, ill and helpless." About this time he became alarmed at the appearance of certain sores on the patient's person, and on applying to his consulting surgeon, Dr. John C. Minor, ascertained that she was suffering from *tabes dorsalis,* (gray degeneration of the spinal marrow.) It was further discovered that the poor girl had been twice under treatment at St. Luke's Hospital, having been discharged the second time as "incurable." He at once apprised her friends of the true state of the case, and asked that the patient be taken away, as he could do nothing for her. This request her parents refused, on the plea that removal would endanger her life. They then came to the house and remained with the patient until her death. They brought a physician with them, a young man named Leale, who denounced the water treatment, and threatened to have the house closed unless clean linen was furnished and the poor girl suitably cared for. Mr. Schiefferdecker criticises Dr. Leale's subsequent treatment of the case and accuses the latter of prescribing alcoholic stimulants and a preparation of onions. He also asserts that the Doctor knew very little about water-cure practice, and quotes several German authorities to prove that water is frequently used with benefit in such cases as the one in question. In reference to the uncleanliness of the patient's bed-linen, which he admits, the blame is laid upon the twelve-year old nurse already mentioned, as well as upon the deceased herself, who, according to Mr. Schiefferdecker's story, was unwilling to have her "incurable" condition known, from fear that she might be sent to a public hospital. He says that he has not received one dollar for his services from the friends or relatives of the deceased, and that, in addition, they owe him considerable sums for board, lodging, linen, attendance, &c. In conclusion Mr. Schiefferdecker appends to his sworn statement short notes from Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins, Kate Field, Marshall O. Roberts, and Ex-Judge Bosworth, all of whom certify to his good reputation, and several of whom add that they have personally experienced the most beneficial results from his mode of treatment.

THE FOREIGN FRUIT DEALERS.

A meeting of the importers of raisins and other foreign fruits was held at the office of the *American Grocer,* No. 141 Chambers street, yesterday afternoon. William H. Jackson called the meeting to order and nominated Mr. George G. Spencer Chairman, and as Vice Presidents, Messrs. D. D. Acker, H. K. Thurber, and W. R. Mitchell; Secretary, Joseph T. McDowell, who were duly elected. Mr. Austin, of the firm of Fitts & Austin, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There exists a wide difference in the contents of packages of Malaga raisins, varying from fifteen to twenty-four pounds, net, in a box, thereby causing frequent complaints from the retail trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the importers and dealers in raisins unite in altering the method of selling this class of merchandise by the box to that of weight; and

Resolved, That in order to accomplish this result a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to consider the subject, and confer with the importers and dealers upon the same, rendering their report at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Rich stated that he had been in the fruit trade for over forty years, and had observed the gradual decrease in the quantity of raisins in a box from twenty-five to twenty pounds, and suggested that a uniform weight should be adopted by the importers, and insisted upon; any deviation to be deducted in the proper proportion from the price per box. A committee of three was next appointed by the Chairman to consider the formation of a fruit-dealers' association, and, after some further discussion bearing upon the same subject, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY RAILROAD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—The old Board of Directors and other officers of the Connecticut Valley Railroad were elected at the annual meeting in this city to-day. The annual statement shows the earnings of the road were $60,444 27 above the running expenses and interest on bonds.

[Advertisement.]

The first cold snap has made business lively at KNOX'S, the ladies recognizing the fact that his display of fancy FURS is unusually attractive, embracing as it does all the popular varieties, such as Brown, Otter, Shetland and Alaska Seal, Russian Sable, Mink, Lynx, and Red Martin, all marked down at very low figures. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market dull; prices nominally unchanged; shipments, 800. Hogs—Receipts, 33,000; market fairly active; prices firm at a range of $6 50@$7 30, with most sales at $5 65@$7; shipments, 5,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market quiet and steady; Common to Good, $3@$4 25.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24.—Cotton irregular: Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.@13½c.; net receipts, 4,735 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,094 bales; sales, 2,151 bales; stock, 84,984 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 24.—Cotton firm; good demand; moderate offerings; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 2,303 bales; gross, 2,345 bales; exports, to France, 640 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 66,023 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,780 bales; exports, to the Continent, 400 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 53,934 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 8,613 bales; gross, 9,323 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,537 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 136,231 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 24.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,710 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,196 bales; sales, 4,200 bales; stock, 42,756 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 24—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds 1865, old, 106¾; 1867s, 109½. Erie Railway Shares, 25¾; do., preferred, 41½.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for Money, 93⅛@93⅛, and for the account 93⅛@93¼. Erie Railway Shares, 25¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 72½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters, including 13,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. ⅌ cental for California White Club, and 8s. 4d.@8s. 9d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 37s. 3d.@37s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,800 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Pork, 85s. ⅌ bbl. for New Mess.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@26s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 24—3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25@25¼.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d. ⅌ gallon. Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 25s.@25s. 3d., and closed at 25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Lard-oil, 24s. 3d.@24s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—W. E. Gordon, H. B. Parsons and wife, Miss M. Dwyer, C. H. Norman and wife, Capt. J. F. Murphy, W. H. Beach, Miss Hattie Kay on, Mrs. W. C. Powers, Capt. Jose Gonsales, H. Borruger, George Mills, John Brown, P. Jasline, M. Keilholland, C. Sulivan, Jacob Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:58 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon rises..6:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:41 | Gov. Island...9:30 | Hell Gate.10:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Nov. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Wisconsin, (Br.) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana, Progreso, &c., F. Alexandre & Son; Mediator, Martin, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Achilles, Artzo, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia, William Kirkpatrick; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Sarah Hobart, Pinkham, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Adeline, (Aust.,) Cruquiz, Trieste, J. C. Seager.

Brigs W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Lardry, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Jones, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Thomas Turrell, Thompson, Bridgetown, Bar, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Truxillo and Omoa, via Turk's Island, Eggers & Heinelin.

Schr. Harry White, Hopkins, Para, Brazil, Miller & Houghton.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazzard, Savannah Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Morton, Savannah, Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Eleanor, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse., &c., to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Henry L. Gregg, Dyer, Licata 75 ds., with sulphur to Marcus, Hunter & Co. Nov. 24, 3 P. M., off Henry Wardell's, Jersey Beach, went aground and lay there one hour and a half; came off vessel leaking badly; no date, lat. 20, lon. 50 30, spoke brig Maria Lamb, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia.

Bark Dorchester, (of Boston,) Harrison, Malaga 48 ds., with fruit to F. C. Lewis—vessel to D. B. Dearborn. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 10; took the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Giorgietta, Small, Malaga 28 ds., with fruit to James Henry—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 29; took the northern passage and had strong, variable winds.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, 15 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, and was ordered to Boston; sld. this P. M.

Brig Lewis Clark, Smith, Bangor, for Philadelphia.

Schr. William Douglass, Meludoe, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Nov. 19, lat. 23 30, lon. 74 31, passed a can buoy painted red adrift.

Schr. A. L. Putnam, (of Harwick,) Spaulding, San Blas 20 ds., with cocoanuts and ivory nuts to J. D. Eldridge—vessel to Doane & Gott. Had strong N. and N. E. gales; lost mainsail, split foresail and jibs, and carried away jib-stays and fore-stays.

Schr. F. G. Russell, (of Portland,) Makin, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with oranges to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong S. E. winds to Hatteras; from thence 5 ds., with strong N. E. winds.

Schr. Bessie E. Dickinson, Dickinson, Richmond, Va., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Emma B. Smalley, (of Eastport,) McFadden, Hillsboro, N. B., 7 ds., with 1,793 barrels calcined plaster to Candee & Smith—vessel to Miller & Houghton. (Incorrectly reported 23d.)

Schr. Three Brothers, Bailey, Virginia, with wool to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Toler & Hart—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. S. W. Bonnell, Bonnell, Richmond, Va., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. E. E. Birdsall, Warren, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Rose, Virginia, with wood to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Annie Frye, Cole, Whiting, Me., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. L. M. Knowles, Clements, Providence.

Schr. M. F. Cushman, Ball, Fall River.

Schr. Gov. J. Y. Smith, Crowell, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jesse Williams, Jr., Seward, Salem.

Schr. Northern Light, Parker, Providence.

Schr. William Todd, Wood, New-Haven.

Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Pawtucket.

Schr. Emma B. Shaw, Oakley, Boston.

Schr. Samuel Hart, ——, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Hilbert, Calais, with lumber.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; City of Merida, for Havana and Vera Cruz; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; Mediator, for Port Royal and Fernandina; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALCOONA, Mich., Nov. 24.—The schr. Monticello, of Detroit, from Chicago to Oswego, laden with corn, went ashore on a reef near Black River Island last night. She lies easy and is not leaking. The schooner is uninsured.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Arr. steamer Raleigh, Wilmington, N. C.; brigs Agnes Barton, Havana; Harry, Fajardo; schrs. Isabel Alberto, New-York; Rodney Parker, (new,) New-Haven.

Cld. schrs. Geo. S. Tarbell, Boston; Lottie Ames, New-York; steamer Scandinavian, Liverpool; bark Lapwing, Rio Janeiro; steamer Ashland, Havana, New-Orleans and Key West; schr. Peerless, West Indies; steamer Rebecca, Clyde, Wilmington.

BANGOR, Nov. 23.—Sld. schrs. Delmonte, Locke, William Stevens and J. H. Counce, Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Arr. schrs. Helen M. Condon, Weehawken; Ocean Ranger, Hoboken; Martha Weeks, Rondout.

Cld. barks J. A. Brown, Cape Town; Fanny Lewis, Surinam; brigs A. G. Jewett, Madeira, and Sussex, Wolfville, N. S.; schr. Ida C., Philadelphia.

MOBILE, Nov. 23.—Arr. ships Edward O'Brien, Frigo, (Br.,) and Adriatic, (Br.,) from Liverpool; barks Neptune, (Ger.,) Bremen, via S. W. Pass; St. Cloud, Aspinwall; Sinbad, (Norw.,) London; ships Canterbury, (Br.,) Liverpool, via S. W. Pass; Anne Bengay, (Br.,) Liverpool, via Key West.

Cld. steamer Amite, New-Orleans.

Arr. 24th ship Charlotte W. White, Boston.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 24.—Steamer City of Norwich, hence last night for New-York, was obliged to put back, owing to heavy weather, and still remains here.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Arr. ship Otago, Yarmouth, N. S., and schr. George Seeley, from Havana.

South-west Pass, Nov. 23.—Arr. ship Geneva, (new,) from Bath.

Sld. schr. Excelsior, for Ruatan.

Arr. 23th, steam-ships State of Texas, New-York; Francali; bark Castor, (Norw.,) Malaga, and ship Margaret, from Greenock.

Pass a l'Outre.—Arr. brig Nettie, from New-York.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 24.—Arr. barks St. Louis, (Fr.,) Cherbourg; Franklyn, (Norw.,) London. Ship Superior, from Amsterdam.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Arr. steamers Equator, Charleston; Wyoming, Savannah; schr. Louisa Smith, Bangor.

Below, bark Eliza McLaughlin, from Antwerp.

Cld. steamer Allentown, for Boston.

PORTLAND, Nov. 24.—Arr. brig Annie W. Goddard, New-York; schrs. K. C. Rankin and Maud, Philadelphia. The latter had her cabin stove and shifted her cargo.

Arr. ship Glenberri, Liverpool via New-York; schr. C. J. Willard, Philadelphia.

Cld. ship Joseph F. Spinney, Callao.

Sld. steamer Eleanore, for New-York.

PROVINCETOWN, Nov. 24.—In harbor, schr. Spring Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) New-York, for St. John, with mainsail torn.

TYBEE, Ga., Nov. 24.—Arr., ship Mayflower, (Am.,) Antwerp; barks Louis and Gen. Wolsey, Belfast.

Sld., ship Annie Gaudry, Liverpool, (Span.;) brigs Isabella, Rio Janeiro, and Union, Barcelona; bark Louise, Yarmouth, N. S.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 24.—Arr., steam-ship City of Austin, New-York.

Cld., brig Kill, Havre.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24.—Arr., 23d, brig Wenonah, Cardenas; steamers Benefactor, New-York; Lucille, Baltimore; schr. Mary R. Somers, New-York.

Sld., bark Susie, (Br.,) Liverpool; steamers Raleigh, Baltimore; Pioneer, Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 24—Noon.—Passed up steamers Wyoming, from Savannah; Equator, from Charleston; Norman, from Boston. Passed down steamers North Point, for New-York; barkentine Ocean Traveller, for Gibraltar; schrs. J. Sinnickson, for Lynn; Annie May, for Boston. A heavy gale prevailed during the night from W. S. W.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—Arr. schrs. Jennie R. Diverty, Douglass, from Philadelphia; R. H. Huntley, Hodges, from Poughkeepsie.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 23.—Passed up, brig Edith; the bark A. M. Haven and brig Maggie Vail remain in the harbor, with about 25 schrs.; the balance of the fleet has gone to sea.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 24.—Schr. Helen Rommell, with a cargo of hay, is ashore at Cape Hatteras.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 24.—Passed in for Philadelphia bark Eliza McLaughlin, from Antwerp, and brig Maggie Vail.

The vessels reported this morning generally remain unchanged.

Wind—W. N.W.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Nov. 24.—Passed down this afternoon, steam-ship Williamsport, New-York; ship Madura, Bremen.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—Arr. bark Colorado, Swansea. Off the port, bark Aaron Gandey, Liverpool.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, New-York; ship Orpheus, Liverpool; brig Moraney, Brunswick, Ga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 24.—Sld. brig Leopoldine, New-York; United States steamer Fortune, Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Arr. schr. Ephraim and Anna, Houck, Quincy Point.

Cld. schr. B. W. Robinson, Waples, Providence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Cld. steamer Life Brigade, Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes steamer Texas, Liverpool; bark Courier, Cette.

Sld. ship Invincible.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24.—Arr. steamers Wm. Crane, Hawes, Boston; Josephine Thomson, Moore, New-York; Henry L. Gaw, Pierson, Philadelphia.

Below, Russ. bark Metsola, Wikander, London.

Cld. steamers Wm. Woodward, Young, New-York; Florence Franklin, Iler, Philadelphia.

Sld. barks Campanero, Rio; Gazelle, Cork; brig Jens Hintze, Bristol, Eng.; schr. Peerless, West Indies.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Cld. schrs. Annie Amsden, Mattieson, Kennebec, to load for Richmond, Va.; L. W. Wheeler, Bowman, Portland, to load for Cuba.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 24.—Sld. steamer Zodiac, Chapin, Fernandina; schr. S. S. Bickmore, Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 24.—Arr. Nov. 23, ship Jane Fish, Morton, Liverpool; schr. J. M. Morales, Clark, Philadelphia.

Cld. schr. Kate S. Cook, Haig, Jacksonville.

Sld. schr. Henry Allen, Tatem, Wilmington, Del.

Arr. 24th steamer America, Baltimore; ship Mayflower, Harrington, Antwerp; barks Loise, Raymond, Yarmouth; Gen. Woolsey, Capp, Belfast.

Cld. barks Mary A. Myshrall, Tucker, Liverpool; Reform, Johnson, Conway, Wales; brig Emily Raymond, Starrett, St. John's, N. B.; schrs. Lady Bannerman, Roberts, Abaco, Bahamas; Effie J. Simmons, Harrington, Baltimore.

Sld. ship Annie Goudy, Bant, Liverpool; brigs Union, Garrega, Barcelona; Ysabelita, Enriga, Santander.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 24.—Schr. Dunrobin, hence yesterday, for Liverpool, struck a reef last night at the entrance of Bliss Harbor; damage not known.

Schr. Pampero, New-York, is ashore in Dipper Harbor, with her windlass gone.

Bark Kong Sverre put back through stress of weather.

Arr. bark Viking, Digby, for Montevideo.

Cld. schrs. G. F. Baird and Don Pedro, Boston; Emma, New-York.

HALIFAX, Nov. 23.—Sld. steamer Alhambra, Charlottetown; brigs Eureka, Kingston; Thalia, St. John's, P. R.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Nov. 24.—Sld. bark Reformer, (new,) New-Orleans.

PICTOU, N. S., Nov. 21.—Cld bark Huron.

Arr. bark Annie McMairn, Galveston.

Nov. 23.—Cld. bark Charlotte Geddie, Barbados.

Arr. bark Alex. Keith, Liverpool; brig Sterling, for St. Thomas.

PLAISTER COVE, Nov. 23.—Passed brig D. W. Hennessy, Pictou, for Boston; schr. Hard Card, of Boston; Prince Edward's Island, for North Carolina.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sld. for the United States, Kate Sancton, La Plata, Agnes Campbell, Nictaux, Mataura, and Maria.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Regulus, and Martha.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Ilex, Adeliza, Rita, Oberon, Edwin, and Irene.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Ellida, Cannero, Erstatningen, Belgium, and Montebello.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 24.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Donau, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York Nov. 14, for Bremen, touched here to-day.

BREST, Nov. 24.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Surmont, from New-York Nov. 14, arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from Boston Nov. 14, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Nov. 24.—The Allan line steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Wylie, from Montreal Nov. 10, arr. in the harbor this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 24.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Suevia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York Nov. 12, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

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UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Having completed their new works for the manufacture of Plated Ware, are now producing, by improved processes, ware superior to any before offered.

Being made of the best hard white metal and SILVER, SOLDERED IN EVERY PART, it is almost indestructible by use.

The forms are designed with reference to real service, and the ornamentation is free from the showiness that usually distinguishes plated from silver ware; the greatest care having been taken to produce articles to meet the wants of the best City trade.

In order to make room for a complete stock of the above goods, their stock from English and other makers will be sold at reduced prices.

TIFFANY & CO. also call attention to their stock of TABLE CUTLERY from the best Sheffield makers.

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BEST IN THE WORLD!

SILVER-PLATED

Baking and Entree Dishes

COMBINED.

The movable linings, porcelain enameled on hard metal, cannot be broken or cracked by heat or ordinary usage; and are cleaner, lighter, and more durable than any other. For sale by dealers in silver-plated ware, and by the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Superior Nickel Silver and Fine White Metal Electro-plated

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LADIES' FURS,

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Sable, Seal, Mink,

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Of all grades and styles.

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RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

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PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.

KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house.*

LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments, and deserve their *great success.*

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all.*

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never* yet seen *any Pianos which equal yours.*

WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere.*

Prices reasonable. Terms easy.

WAREROOMS:

Fifth av., cor. Sixteenth st., N. Y.

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Francis Tomes & Co.

REQUEST SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF

IVORY TABLE KNIVES

Slicers, Carvers, &c.,

FROM THE BEST

SHEFFIELD MAKERS.

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ARE NOW OFFERING AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS,

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COMPRISING EVERY NEW FABRIC NOW BEING PRODUCED IN EUROPE.

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Clocks, Ornaments, Pedestals, Easels

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